Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,278—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Due.
1911				
11th March	EGYPT	7912	....	....
"	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10613
"	* ARCADIA	7000	....	....
"	PERSIA	7951	....	....
April	MARMORA	10509	....	....
"	CALEDONIA	7958	....	....
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9900
"	MANTUA	10985	....	....
"	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9936
May	ARABIA	7903	....	....
"	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10090
"	EGYPT	7912	....	....

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 4-00 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Tickets of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 901
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 647	Rs. 793 or Rs. 960

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th March 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5428	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	29th March.
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April.
Austria	7633	J. Naicich	29th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	29th June.
Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	29th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500
" to Trieste or Venice and ..... " 675 to 750
..... " 545 " 625
..... " 865 " 1020
350

...e 585
...o 945
...YEARS ...in all
...esie, the
...KETS are ...times from ...Maritime ...by North ...rice versa.
...MBO,
...KONG, ...D KOBE.
To sail about ...25th Mar. 1911. ...passages
...DENSO, ...yd S. N. Coy.
...S.
...M NAVIGA- ...MITED.
...ervice between BOM- ...ILLES as follows:
...ILLES OR GENOA.

...teamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,362	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 9th March.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 10th March.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 13th March.	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 9th March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 13th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

8th March, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1911.	Leave Karachi, 1911.
A. Trafford Hall	5321	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	5594	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	5557	April 11	...
C. City of York	7705	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	4327	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	6529	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	5789	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	6321	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	5551	.....	June 10
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 15
C. City of York	7705	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	9200	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	6529	.....	August 1
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	7512	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	October 1	...
C. City of York	7705	.....	Nov.
C. City of Benares	6973	.....	" 18
C. City of London	9000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	5321	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Lahore	7000	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	5594	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay of arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)†
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Entebbe,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kampala, Uganda.
Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH RD,	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHO	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YLOILO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,63,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

CUPS,
BOWLS,
SHIELDS,
MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of

PRIZE TROPHIES

is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in

DESIGN & PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

TEA AWARDED COFFEE

3

GOLD MEDALS

AT

NAGPUR, JALGAON & BROACH

EXHIBITIONS

FOR

SUPERIORITY PEARSE & Co., EXCELLENCE.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BLANKES 3. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Akyab	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA FORT BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets
Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myrrhal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND TYPE CASTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Apply to—

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

ONE Second-hand Three-bowl RILEY'S CALENDER to calender cloth upto 50 inches width, fitted with two cotton bowls and one chilled-iron bowl. Can be seen at work at the SVADESHI MILLS, Kurla (Thana District.)

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust, upto 1 P.M. (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Day of March, 1911.

(1). For SUPPLY of STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS during the year 1911-1912.
(2). To water certain FOOTPATHS and ROADS of this Board's Estates, during the year 1911-1912.

2. Forms of Tender may, on payment of Rs. 5 for Item No. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned and samples of Stationery and Drawing materials may be seen by the Tenderers during Office hours. The rates tendered for should be only for the samples seen in the Engineer's Office and no other sample will be substituted instead.

Forms of Tender for item No. (2) may be obtained from the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. (1) and Rs. 50 for item No. (2) to be paid to the Engineer of the Board, in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 307 of 1910.

BAI JAVERBAI and others .....Plaintiffs.
VS.
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immovable property, situate at Duncan Road, which was fixed for the 2nd day of March, 1911 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), has been POSTPONED and the same will take place at the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTOM, KOLAH and Co., Attorney for the Plaintiffs, at 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1911.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

EIGHT bicycles with many spare parts, one four-wheeled pony cart, other carriages and ponies in addition to those already advertised, and six old but serviceable motor-cars as per description in margin, the property of the Junagadh State, will be sold by Public Auction at Junagadh on the noon on the 12th inst.

(1) Minerva Car (Large).	Four cylinders, 24 horse power.	
(2) Vino Car	Double cylinder, 12 horse power.	
(3) Steam Car White Wiese.	Three cylinders, but tyres and tubes old, 10 horse power.	
(4) Old Mobile Car.	Single cylinder, tyres and tubes defective 6 horse power, machinery requires repairs.	
(5) Darracq Car.	Double cylinder, tubes and tyres old 12 horse power.	
(6) Minerva Car (Small).	Single cylinder, tyres and tubes defective, 4 horse power, machinery requires repairs.	

All the above are in order and will be open to inspection at the motor house at Junagadh from the 7th instant onwards.

(Sd.) H. D. RENDALL,
Administrator, Junagadh.

Junagadh, 2nd March, 1911.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Ratlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Ratlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

Bombay	...Dep.	21-15	Simla	...Dep.	8- 0
Ratlam	...Arr.	10-20	Kalka	...Arr.	14-43
Do.	...Dep.	10-35	Do.	...Dep.	16- 0
Muttra	...Arr.	22-22	Umballa	...Arr.	18-22
Do.	...Dep.	22-42	Do.	...Dep.	19- 0
Delhi	...Arr.	1 45	Saharanpur	...Arr.	20-48
Do.	...Dep.	2- 5	Do.	...Dep.	21-22
Meerut	...Arr.	3-49	Meerut	...Arr.	23 43
Do.	...Dep.	3-59	Do.	...Dep.	23-53
Saharanpur	...Arr.	6-21	Delhi	...Arr.	1-36
Do.	...Dep.	6-36	Dep	...Dep.	2-00
Umballa	...Arr.	8-20	Muttra	...Arr.	4-55
Do.	...Dep.	8-40	Do.	...Dep.	5-15
Kalka	...Arr.	11- 0	Ratlam	...Arr.	17-20
Do.	...Dep.	11-30	Do.	...Dep.	17-40
Simla	...Arr.	18-20	Bombay	...Arr	7-15

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. L. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 7th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo, landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant.

No Survey will be allowed after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF PADDY RICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of different sorts of PADDY RICE (BHAT), of nearly 226 candies grown in the Panwel khareea, of the estate of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, will be held on TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1911, at 3 P.M., in the office of the Undersigned, at the High Court. Those who cannot attend the auction should send their Tenders on or before that day.

The conditions of sale and specimens of Rice can be seen at the office during office hours.

R. D. SETHNA,
Receiver in Suit No. 708 of 1910.
High Court, Bombay, 4th March, 1911.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to MEMBERS.

A SALE

OF

OVER-SEASON AND SHOP-SOILED GOODS

is taking place, during business hours, and will continue until the end of the present month.

The following Departments are offering goods at REDUCED PRICES :—

No. 2, Smokers' Requisites.	No. 10, Shirts and Remnants.
No. 4, Ironmongery, etc.	No. 11, Table Decorations, etc.
No. 5, Stationery, etc.	No. 12, Games, etc.
No. 7, Jewellery, etc.	No. 13, Books, etc.
No. 8, Tools.	No. 14, Silver Toilet Goods.
No. 9, Drapery, Household Linen, Cretonnes.	No. 16, Boots and Shoes.

NOTICE.

THE CENSUS OPERATIONS are in progress and Schedules will be COLLECTED on the MORNING of the 11th March. Gentlemen are requested to afford every assistance to the Census Officials and to keep under efficient control any dogs belonging to them that may prove dangerous to strangers.

NOTICE.

MR. WILFRED KENYON BATTEY having LEFT OUR SERVICE, his Power of Attorney is, THIS DAY, CANCELLED.

JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LTD.
6th March, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF METAL, SILVER AND GOLD WATCHES OF THE WELL-KNOWN RELIANCE WATCH & Co,

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 13th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T), the following list :—

By order of Mr. Girjashanker Vajeshanker and on account and at the risk of Mrs M. Festerio Nopper, the owner of the Reliance Watch Co.—

72 silver richly embossed lever watches, by the Reliance Watches Co
72 nickel open face keyless watches
8 bell watches level
6 large size calendar and moon watches
36 oxidysed fancy watches
9 gun metal lever watches
15 silver 1-2 Hunter keyless watches
36 silver full Hunter keyless watches
1 motor-car case for watch
1 gilt clock in plush case
1 wooden canteen Mahogany case
1 box hair springs
2 boxes spare dials
765 watch cases
18 silver watches
6 16 K gold watches
5 metal watches
4 16 K gold watches
3 9 K gold watches
1 repeater
24 metal watches
12 silver watches
1 18 K gold repeater
2 9 K gold watches
2 16 K gold watches
30 assorted watches
Will be on view two days previous to sale.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES WITH LARGE PIECES OF VACANT LAND GROWING MANGO, COCOANUT and other FRUIT TREES, at Palli Malla Road, opposite Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna's Property and at Palli Hill, adjoining the European Gymkhana, Bandra, and the said Properties situated on the western side of the Hill facing the Sea.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the mortgagee and with the consent of the mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 19th day of March, 1911, on the respective premises, the following properties at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

A piece of land containing by admeasurement 3620 square yards together with a dwelling-house, shop, and stable built thereon situate at Palli Malla, Main Road, facing the sea, opposite the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna. There are a few mango trees on the land and a well the land is a portion of the land registered under Survey No. 228, Plot Nos. 1, 2, Survey No. 266, Plot Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, and portion of Plot Nos. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10, Survey No. 265, Plot Nos. 8, 9, and portion of Plot Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, and Survey No. 264, Plot Nos. 13 and 14 and portion of Plot Nos. 3, 7, 9, and 15.

Lot No. 2.

Sale on same day as above immediately after the Lot No. 1 is sold.

A piece of land admeasuring about 3,700 square yards, situate at Palli Malla, Main Road, facing the sea, opposite the property of Mr. Jalbhoy Sethna, containing a few cocoanut and mango trees. The land is registered under Survey Nos. 259 and 255, Plot Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 12, 13, 15, 16.

Lot No. 3.

A piece of land admeasuring about 15,111 square yards, situate at Palli Hill, adjoining the European Gymkhana, the land containing about 480 mango grafts of best kinds. The land is registered under Collector's Survey No. 259, Plot Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9 and 11, and Survey No. 255, Plot Nos. 12, 13, 15 and 16.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH,

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

THE GRAND HISTORICAL FILM

"ROBERT THE SILENT."

A MAGNIFICENT COLORED PICTURE

also

The Good Samaritan.....Comic.
Nancy the Flower Seller.....Comedy.
In Portugal .....Descriptive.
The Puzzle .....Comic
A Mysterious Theft .....Comic
A Music Hall Artiste's Debut...Comic

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

By Order of the Census Authorities.

THERE WILL BE

NO PERFORMANCES

ON

FRIDAY NIGHT.

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES,

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUCK JUMPERS

(En route to England.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1911.

30 OUTLAW 30

HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.

EXHIBITION OF

Daring and Sensational Riding, Spear Throwing, Lassooing, Stock Whip Manipulation.

Australia's best Horsemen headed by

BILLY WAITE.

The Champion Stockman of Australia.

OPEN CHALLENGE

100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.

To anyone who can ride the Mule.

BOMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices.—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20 ; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1 & As. 8.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Doors Open 8-45. Commence 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS, From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

"Admission annas four from Monday, March 6th to 15th inclusive."

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

BAND :—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS, From 6 to 8 EVENING and every night, at 9-30.

FRIDAY, 10th March,
The RINK will be CLOSED by order of the Census Authorities.

TUESDAY, 14th March,
MORNING SESSION, from 9 to 11
With the Band being Bank Holiday.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF EXCITEMENT.
SPORTS AND A STEEPLECHASE
Horses will be kindly lent by a local club, as the numbers will be limited, entries must be made early to secure a mount.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
SKATING SESSIONS,
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS ONLY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
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VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer.— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Narimau, Hyderabad, Deccan

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Lending Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 11/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete recbauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes, "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCH NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the some of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

"KAM SHASTRA."

A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

What users say about LEMCO :

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."
"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure just discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR KOOMBHARWADA LANE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oomar Haji Noor Mahomed in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th November 1909, executed by the said mortgagor in favour of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of the land or ground of a pension and tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon situate at Dadar Koombharwada Lane outside the Fort in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 728 square yards be the same a little more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560, New No. 4451, Old Survey No. 1/371, New Survey No. 1/1457 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3230 (1) 3230 (2) and 3231 and Street Nos. 694, 694A, 695 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Cart belonging to Balkrishnaji Babooji, on or towards the South and West by a public passage and on or towards the North by the cart belonging to Keshav Vishnoo Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 18, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 9th March, 1911.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-6-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEMES.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

or to the

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PRE[illegible]
GENEROU[illegible]
PRO[illegible]
ECONO[illegible]
Post Prosp[illegible]

GRES[illegible]
New Policie[illegible]
New Premiu[illegible]
Surplus on [illegible] period
Annual Incom[illegible]
Assets
Total Payment[illegible]

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• Assurances, Old[illegible] ments, &c., &c.

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TH[illegible]

"ST[illegible]
POL[illegible]

EVERY YEAR, since 18[illegible] NESS has exceeded £1,00[illegible] ed PER ANNUM, a result maint[illegible] ruptedly for so long a period by NO BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Mar. 7.] [BOMBAY, March 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	81 5-16	3-16	
do. Rentes	97 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	97		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 7-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-4		unchgd
do. in New York	24 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	52 5-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	25-30		1
do. in New York	52 5-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	20-47		1-2
do. at Berlin	4-86 3-8		1-8
do. at New York	3 1-2 p.c.		since
Discount Bank of England Rate	16th		inst.
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	22-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3 8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8		1-8
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3 1-8		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver,—Very quiet.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn ... 11 3 8

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

	Quiet.	Easier.
Spot		Steady.
Futures		Dull.
East Indian		
Manchester	Dull with a limited enquiry.	
Total Sales	7,000	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000	
Imports	26,000	
Mid Americans	7-55—05	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 3-4 unchgd	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7-34 —01	7-35 unchgd	7-35 —01	7-33 —01	7-29 —03

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7-03 —02	6-73 —02	6-60 —02	6-54 —02

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Exports to Continent	3,000
Spot Cotton—	14-30 +10
Futures—Month of May 14-27+14	Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and advanced on expected heavy exports.
Futures—Month of July 14-10+11	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	14-3-8—3-16
Futures—Month of Mar.	14-28+16
do. May	14-25+17
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi	34 1-4—1-4
Do. Month—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Red Karachi	33 1-4—1-2
Do. Months—Feb-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Tone—Easier.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship	45 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	47 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	40 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	72 3 8+1-8
Do. Months—April-May.—Done.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	69 1-2+3-4
Do. Months—Feb.-March.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 12 3-8+1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 6 9—Value,—Dull.

[redacted]

...166 1-2—1-4
...d 6
...254 5-16

...Se.

...—Sellers.
...ng.

...-Nominal,
...pl.

...ellers.

...4—Sellers
...ng.

...2—Value.
...

...S.

...th March 1911.

ASURE.

	Importers.
h	H I Goolmahomed
ke	M Cohen & Fels do
	M Mackenzie & Co do
	Mercantile Bank

...B FROM
...6th March, 1911.

	Bars.	Ounces.
...way ...	72	85,314
...t. Railway	61	70,879

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s.1/4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Private bills continue scarce. There has been a small enquiry for remittance. The Banks closed early owing to Council Bill allotments to-day. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-1fd.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-32d. May
Do. France	...171
Do. Marks	...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...131 1-4
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The opening tone of the market was firm at 96 1-4 for Cash and the settlement, and during the day rates advanced to 96 1-2 for both positions. A fair business was done during the rise. At the close prices have given way 1-16 from the highest touched, and the market is quiet.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 7 0
Settlement	...	" 96 7 0

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged both for ready and for delivery in two months at 24 1-4 and 24 3-8 respectively. New York was also unchanged at 52 5-8. The local market opened at 61 1-8 ex-duty for ready and has fluctuated only slightly during the day closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 24 0 0
Australian "	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 61 2 0
" 1st settlement	...	" 61 5 0
" 2nd settlement	...	" 61 12 0

COTTON.

Advices to hand this morning from America being more encouraging, the local market opened with a steadier tone, good Broach being quoted Rs. 347. Fluctuations during the day have been slight and there has not been much doing by speculators; but business has been done in fine Broach for April by Japan shippers, and some "budlis" of fine have been made from March to April delivery. At the close the market is steadier as under.

For ready cotton there has been only a very moderate enquiry, and the actual off-take a Colabs was small.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M G Broach	355-6	April
Fine M G Broach	358	March
Good M G Broach	348-49	"
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	353	"
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti	350	"
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	342	"
Fine M G Khangaum Akola	337-3	"
Fine M G Amraoti	337-3	"
Fine M G Muttia	322-23	"
F G M G Khandeish	308	"
Fine M G Khandeish	324	"
Fine M G Bengals	313-14	"
F G H G Bengals	293-4	"
Good Westerns H G	345	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	355	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	2,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
7-41 +7	7-42 +7	7-42 +7	7-39 +6

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7-26 +7	7-12 +6	6-79 +6	6-65 +6	6-60 +6

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is firm with a good demand.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 12 8 0	B. T.
April-May	...	" 13 0 0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May	...	Rs. 7 4 0	R. T.
Ready Brown Cawnpore	...	" 6 7 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	...	" 7 13 0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs. 52 0 0	
Mimbara	...	" 53 0 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	...	" 56 8 0	
Red Jubbulpore	...	" 50 0 0	
Black Kutni	...	" 45 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

The market is firm.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 12 0	B. T.
April-May	...	Rs. 10 12 0	"

CASTORSEED :—

Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready and forward	...	Rs. 36 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Steady.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 25 8 0	to Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Steady.

We quote :—

Bold Grain	...	Rs. 45 8 0
Small	...	Rs. 44 8 0

WHEAT :—

Quiet.

We quote :—

White Bangla Feb.-Mar.	Rs.	4 10 0	B. T.
White Delhi Mar.-Apl.	"	4 15 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,537 1-2
Bank of Burma	134
Bank of India	63
Eastern Bank	70 1-2
Indian Specie	50 1-2

MILLS.

Coorla Mill	465
David	368 3-4
Finlay Mill	232 1-2
Manookji Petit	2,635
Standard	920

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	122
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...	168
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	277 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry	2 Prem.
Tapti-Valley	487 1-2 to 490 C D

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	14,386	bales.
Wheat	19,492	cwts.
Linseed	50,003	"
Rapeseed	8,576	"
Gingellyseed	7,137	"
Poppyseed	318	"
Groundnuts	1,853	"
Castorseed	12,504	"
Rice	37,602	"
Myrabollams	3,919	"
Cottonseed	26,743	"
Mowrasseed	3	"
Gram	685	"
Jowari	316	"
Maize	1,621	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6th March.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount of revised estimate in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£26,645,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 4th March 1911, by Council Bills *	£24,161,315
Balance to be remitted from 5th March 1911 to 31st March 1911 ...	£ 2,483,685

* Of this sum £ 2,545,000 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

The "Echo de Paris" understands that Krupp have decided to establish a branch at the Hook of Holland, and that the site has already been purchased.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—34 cwts rubber, C MacDonald and Co; 51 bales wool, M Balia; 40 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 23 bales wool, M Ramjibas; 1 case cotton, Manockji Jethabhoy and Co; 9 bales wool, M Jussab; 25 bales wool, the Bombay Co; 57 bales wool, W and A Graham; 196 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 97 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—6 bales cow hides and 5 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—7 cases drugherbs, Nusserwanji Bros.
Rotenfels s—4 cases drugherbs Lawrence and Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—106 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 9,716 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji and Co; 663 bales castorseed, G Bhimji; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Magonlal.
Quantock s—7,366 cwts castorseeds, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clematis s—116 bundles ten clippings Towner and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,002 cwts, groundnuts A Biaschek; 1515 cwts, myrabollams K Kesowji and Co; 960 cwts, myrabollams Ebji Omersey: 500 tons, manganese Shaw Wallace and Co.
Glovale s—3,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Lamington s—1,324 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 52 bales hemp, Magonlal Moolji and Co; 230 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 45 bales cotton, W Wolf and Co; 3,472 cwts myrabollams Ebji Oomersey; 200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy 160 cwts gum J Narbheram and Sons; 1,085 cwts groundnuts and 1,005 cwts castorseed, 1,002 cwts myrabollams, Parikh Bros and Co; 255 cwts gum P Jethabhoy and Co.
Rotenfels s—2,112 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 9 cases salted animal guts and 1 case blackwood elephants ed Meyer, 1 case cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 100 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co; 90 cwts turmeric, B Jivandas and Co; 1,107 bales cotton, P Visram and Co, 15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Pearl Moor s—2,060 tons manganese ore, Shevrajpur Syndicate.
Persiana s—1,995 cwts nigerseed, S Cooverji and Co; 250 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.
Lamington s—2,001 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1 case cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 50 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—110 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—414 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, the New Mofussil and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.
Khasrao s—200 bales cotton, Maneckji Jethabhoy and Co; 337 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas 50 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 100 cwts jowari, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR FERROL.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VOLLETTA-MOLTA.

Deo Balduino s—16 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—41 cases dry fruit, J Cassam; 7 cwts ooplate M Soondersi; 20 cases condiments M M Poonjiaji; 400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 28 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Ischia s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—275 cwts gum R Damji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton a Moritz and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 900 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 43 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—700 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Delhi s—100 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Co; 15 cases condiments M M Poonjiaji and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," March 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, with the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Austin, Mr A C
Anson, Miss E
Bruce, Miss R N
Biscoe, Mrs
Bell, Lt S B
Duke, Mrs F W and Miss
Folkes, Miss M M
Garden, Rev J H
Hampton, Mrs
Hoskins, Miss M
Hewitt, Mr J C and Mrs
Harvey, Mrs E E
Hay, Miss D
Harrison, Miss L M
Jacobs, Miss M
Keen, Miss
Lovelock, Miss, nurse and infant
McNeill, Mr K J
Mullen, Miss
Minchin, Maj A B and Mrs
Miller, Mr O E
Ponsonby, Mr W G
Roberts, Mr A
Simpson, Dr F T and Mrs
Shepherd, Mrs and Miss
Taylor, Capt R M
Warn, Miss
Walker, Mr M A
White, Mr T M

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Brown, Mr R J
Bowring, Miss C
Burnett, Miss
Burnett, Mr R H
Biscoe, Rev T
Bailey, Mr E A
Conran, Capt M
Colvin, Miss
Christie, Mr J M
Clarke, Miss G
Finlay, Mr A M
Ferris, Capt W A T
Fraser, Mr D and Mrs
Fisher Mr T C
Gale, Capt E S
Hall, Major E S
Holroyd, Capt G
Hewson, Miss (nurse)
Hobart, Mr D
Harwood, Mr H
Howlett, Mr F M
Lalsake, Miss (maid)
Lewis, Mr
Lamb, Miss
Mackrell, Capt
Morris, Maj G M
McNabb, Mrs
May, Capt J P
Miller, Mr J
Nuttall, Mr E A
Nimmo, Mr J W
Pitt, Mr H
Paton, Mr E W
Pass Emie
Reynolds, Lt E W
Rainy, Mr G
Ripon, Mr P J P
Reid, Mrs L and Miss
Ripon, Mrs P J G, nurse, and inft.
Ross, Major F C C
Reynolds, Mrs E W
Stocker, Capt E H
Stewart, Mr S O
Tuting, Miss
Trotter, Capt E G S
Thompson, Mrs P
Tinling, Mr J S B
Tapissier, Mr
Whatley, Miss E

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Cowan, Col E A
Owen, Mr J
Wasir Singh, Sher Singh

LONDON TO KARACHI—Keen, Miss

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

HARTWELL—ST. JOHN—February 23, at St John's Church, Rookee, by the Venerable Archdeacon Elugh, assisted by the Rev W L Pritchatt Shaw, John Redmond Hartwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles, to Nina, eldest daughter of Colonel G F St John, R A.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meetings of Mahomedans at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall in connection with the Moslem University, 5-30 p. m.
Classical Association, Annual General Meeting, in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town at 6-15 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society's meeting at 6-15 p. m. at 6 Apollo street.
Lecture on Smoke Prevention, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute 7-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m. Special attraction, Our star film "Robert the Silent."
Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a. m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.

Maxim: "Night dancing and late suppers don't contribute to business success."—HENRY CLEWS.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the English Mails of the 24th ultimo, which left Aden at 9 p.m., on Monday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 7 p.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 2-39 p.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p. m., when Mr. A. Howard, M. A., A. R. C. S., F. L. S., Economic Botanist to the Government of India will read a paper on "The improvement in the yield and quality of Indian wheat with an exhibit of the new wheats obtained at Pusa by selection and hybridisation."

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of February, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,429; among them the number of new admissions was 486 being classified as stated below: Hindus 292, Mussulmans 96, Parsis 2, Christians 33 and other class 63. The average daily attendance was 51.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.—A public meeting of the Hindu Community of Bombay has been arranged under the auspices of the abovementioned committee to educate public opinion with regard to the excesses indulged in during the Holi holidays. It will be held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute Hall (Dhobi Talao) on Saturday, at 5 p. m. (S.T.) Justice Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar will preside.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.—The Board of Trinity College have awarded an Exhibition, value £6-6s. to Eric Benjamin, (pupil of Miss M. Schmuck-) for having gained the highest marks in pianoforte playing in the Junior Grade among candidates who entered for this examination in India. This is very creditable considering the age of the candidate (10 years) and the Bombay centre is to be congratulated on having secured an Exhibition two years in succession.

EXECUTION.—The sentence of death, passed on one Khima Mahadeo at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, was carried out yesterday in H. M's Common Prison at Oomercarry. Khima was convicted of the murder of his cousin Chandru Succaram near the Tulsi main at Matunga, on the 23rd January last. During his incarceration Khima sent petitions to the Governments of Bombay and India praying for mercy. The petitions were refused. At an inquest held on his body, a verdict of death from Judicial strangulation was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Owing to the delay to the inward English Mail this week, the departure of the Karachi mail steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the s. s. "Himalaya." The Karachi, Sindh and Persian Gulf mails will consequently not be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, until 1 p. m., on Friday, the 10th instant.—Mails for Ceylon Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Bingo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m., on the 10th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 1 p.m., the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delhi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the new G. G. O. the same day.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	Pioneer	Adams
Overture	Die Grossfurstin	Fictow
A. Romance	Musica Proibita	Gastaldon
B. Intermezzo	Anona	Gray
Grand Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Valse	Red Roses	Lehar
Selection	Fallen Fairies	German
Polka	Bon Jour	Andrew

MOSLEM UNIVERITY.—His Highness the Aga Khan accompanied by Hon. Fazalbhoy Karimbhoy, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Kasimally Jerazbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. A. M. Jewanjee, Hon. Mr. Raifuddin, Hajee Ahmed Deojee, Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy, Mr. Hajeebhoy Laljee Kama Jafar Pardhan and Mr. Saukat Ali called yesterday at the residence of His Highness the Nawab of Janjira. His Highness fully sympathised with the great Muslim University and generously gave a munificent donation of Rs. 50,000 for it. The following donations have also been offered from Bombay :—Messrs. Peerali Abdulah Dossali and Sons, Rs. 5,000; Mr. A. M. Jiwanjee, Rs. 5500; Hafi Abdul Ali Rize, Rs.2,500; Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Munji Nathoo and Co., Rs. 2000; Mr. Jafarud Mistri, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Sherafali Mamooljj, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mahamud Hussain Makbah, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Govardan Damodhar Sikhadwala (a sympathiser), Rs. 1,000. Small donations from members of the Mahomedan Club through Mr. Abdullah Ahmed; Rs. 4,000. Total Rs. 25,000; Grand total for Bombay Rs. 2,72,000. A big meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held in the Anjuman Hall, to-day when His Highness the Aga Khan will deliver an address on the Moslem University.

THE SKATING RINK.

The management of this popular place of amusement may be congratulated on the success of an enjoyable evening. The anticipated fun of a Confetti Cinderella Dance combined with skating was more than realized, judging from the spirit in which both forms of amusement were kept up. The dancing enclosure was excellently arranged, affording ample space for dancing, whilst the floor would have done credit to the best ball rooms, being in excellent condition. The band also was all that could be desired.

Abnormal heat was reported during Railways from all parts of the Cape and the South African Midlands. The temperature rose to 115 degrees in the shade, with serious results. Ostriches, pigs, poultry, and even bees were dying from the heat. Several coloured children also succumbed.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

976-09	Bhaishankar K and G, Wishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya vs Mulraj Khatao Madhowji K and C
2-08	Payne and Co, Ramchandra Shivdas vs Gungalissen Jaideo and another J R Patell and Co.
1071-09	Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hussein Moosaji Poonawala vs Shapurji Cooverji Mistri, Mulla and M
397-09	J R Patell and Co, J F Karaka and Co vs James John Ballantine Smetham B & Co.
522-10	Mirza M and M, Lathia Popat Singhji Baliabhai vs Mohantar Poonjabhai Kapadia, Motichand and Co
606-08	Jehangir M and S, Ganjaram Vinayak vs Waman Shamrao and another, Shamrao M and H
17-09	Shroff D and D Sorabji Ardeshir Wachagandy vs Bapuji Nusserwanji Vatchagandy and another, Wadia G and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

649-10	Payne and Co Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Cursondas Natha Nanu H and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

205-10	J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazerali Shamsoodin and another Dadachanji and P Part heard
746-07	Madhowji K and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Wandrawandas and others Jamsetji R and D Edgelow G W and Co Jehangir G and Co
664-10	Crawford B and Co Bai Jivibai widow vs Ranchordas Premji and others Madhowji K and Co Ardeshir H D and Co S A Tyabji Baghavayar, B and Co.

For Postponement.

820-09	Payne and Co George Parioty Stavrides vs New York Export and Import Co
938-09	Daphtary F and D Dhonibhai Kishoribhai vs Maganlal Jivraj and another Thakurdas and Co
584-10	Bhaishankar K and G Memon Bachumiya Joosubmiya vs Sakerbai widow Nanu H and Co
37-11	Motichand and D Baloobhai Kahandas and another vs Tapidas Varajdas and Co Tyabji D and Co.
1074-10	Mulla and M Hajibhai Haji Mahomed Khambatta vs Hassam Mahomed Khambatta Tyabji D and Co
1025-09	Mulla and M Ramabai widow vs Dawkabai widow and another Hiralal and Co
21-09	Mehta and D Sawla Krishna Patel vs Chandrabaghabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co Mehta and D
692-08	Bhaishankar K and C Gopiram Hurmukhrai and others vs Shamrao Maroba and others Chitnis M and K
908-09	Captain and V Ayshabibi vs Mahomed Ibrahim Potrick and others Jamshedji R and D

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

844-10	J R Patell and Co Jehangir Rustomji Patel and Co Jehangir Rustomji Patel vs Moosaji Rasa Pestonji R K and Co
399-08	Thakurdas and Co, Abdul Kadeer Vallud Ebrahim Chiwan vs. Dolunbibi and others Captain and V. Bicknell M. and R. Part heard.
1039-09	Captain and V Ebrahim Chiwan vs the Gondal Ashpuri Ginning Factory Bicknell M and R Madhowji K and C
1178-10	Payne and Co. Tirathdas Loonidram vs, Subhayasingh Divanchand Tyabji D and Co,
1107-10	In person Nowla Doona and Co. vs. Lieutenant D. Rathbourne, Little and Co.
929-09	Madhowji K and C Khubchand Multanchand vs Kastwichand Budhmal Hiralal and Co
1034-09	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs. Gordhandas Khatao and others Craigie B. and Co. Mansukhlal J.H. and Co. Jehangir and S.
1026-09	Captain and V. Mahomed Hussain Tharia Topan vs. Heerjibhoy Cawasji Gheewala Motichand and D
653-09	D J Mantri Harichandra Bhasker and others vs Krishnarao Balkrishnaji and another Daphtari F and D Little and Co
1008-09	Ardeshir H D and Co Manbai widow vs Goolam Hussein and others Captain and V Payne and Co Matubhai J, and M
1088-09	Motichand and D Messrs Ghelabhoy Liladhur and Co vs Makunji Depar J B Petal and Co
959-09	Bicknell M and K Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia vs Messrs Thakurdas and Co Thakurdas and Co.
1043-09	Thakurdas and Co Pragji Ambaji Mistri vs Tribhovandas Virjivandas Wadia G and Co.
1100-09	Mirza M and M Goolam Hoosein bin Mahomed Ali bin Abdula Mahomed Azimkasmiri and another vs Fatmabai and others Crawford B and Co.
1002-09	Captain V Khatoobai vs Jiloobai widow and others Chitnis M and K.
998-09	Tyabji D and Co Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla vs Cowasji Sorabji Minibeck Jehangir and S.
441	Malvi H M and R Goordgal Gagabhai vs Narotamdas Gordhandas and another. Payne and Co,
283-05	Madhowji K and C R Sethna vs Lakhmidas Haridas Purshotam Little and Co Not to be called on before 20th March 1911
155-09	Tyabji D and Co Madhowrao Shivshankar and others Harischandra Soondersial and others Ardeshir H D and Co Edgelow G W and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

659-09	Payne and Co Cassamally Jivrajbhai Peerbhoy vs Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim and others. Thakurdas and Co S B Mehta Matubhai J and M Edgelow G W and Co Kanga and S
702-10	Wadia G W and Co A W Campbell and others vs Khatao Hunsraj Jamshedji R and D.

For Further Directions and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

525-10	Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Abubakar Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R C and Co Jehangir G and B N B Vakil.
454-09	S A Tyabji for pauper Begums Zooroosing vs Burdyal Tivarins B Mehta.
811-08	Madhowji K and C Vadilal Lalchand and others vs Shyamsunder Hardevdas and another N B Chotia.
930-10	Ardeshir H D and Co Haridas Lalji vs Narotam Raghowji and another, Bicknel M and R Ardeshir H D and Co.
830-09	Matubhai J and M Mangaldas Girdhardas Parekh vs Manilal Maganlal Mehta, Edgelow G W and Co
930-09	Thakurdas and Co Fatmabai vs Mohurrumbai widow and others, Judah

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia 2480 tons Captain G. Balsito arrived here yesterday with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers from Hongkong and intermediate ports, leaving that port on February 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDearmid arrived here yesterday with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 719 deck passengers, from Karachi via coast ports leaving the former port on March 3.

The steamer Granzewood, 2192 tons Captain T. W. Hatwell left here yesterday for New York and Philadelphia via Algiers with a general cargo.

The steamer Gerd 750 tons Captain A. M. Andriasen will leave here to-day for Bangkok with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The steamer Indiana, 2,508 tons Captain G. Tawzel left here yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sherala 3,399 tons Captain Gun. Cunningham left here yesterday for Calcutta via Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 804 tons, Captain G. R. Elton will leave here to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

The steamer Brazihana, 2438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon arrived here yesterday with a cargo of coal from Calcutta, which port she left on February 24.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast ..... Lt Comdr Hon R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr J Harvey R N .....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone ..... Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury ..... Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 8.

B S Embrix s..... Embrinos...Liverpool....T Morrison
Gymerio .....2558 Williams ..... E Tajbhoy
Goalpara .....1353 Whytehead..... P G...M M & Co
Hatumet.....2384 Peters ..... W & A Graham & Co
Indiana .....2508 Parker ..... W & A Graham & Co
Kola .....510 Morrison ..... M M & Co
Lowther Ranger.....2468 Blance...W & A Graham &Co
Pentakota .....2209 Cole ..... M Mackenzie & Co
Persia .....4198 Haughton...London...25-8 P&O Co
Pearlmoor ...2576 ...Antwerp &c ...J Mackintosh & Co
Sultan .....2701 Faniyla..... A Strandes & Co
Saifi ..... 502 Baldwin ..... B & P S N Co
Shirley.....2192 Stone ..... M M & Co
Salsette...2391 Lowellin...Aden.....18-3 ..... P & O Co
Tullochmoor.....2251 Johnstone ..... T M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude ..... N F.....M M & Co
Waitemata .....3459 Vent..... M M & Co
Wardha.....2559 Nicholson .....Calcutta...11 3... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia.....3250 Thomson .....Liverpool...16-3 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino .....2384 Maganzini ...Genoa .....15-3 Rubattino Line
4 Ischia.....2482 Belsito ...Hongkong .....16-3.... Rubattino Line
5 Persiana .....2616 Garrett..... Dunkirk ...11-3 T Morrison & Co
6 Shirala.....3400 Cunningham .....Karachi.....8-3 M M & Co
7 Quantock ...2776 Johnston..... Hull.....10-3... W & A Graham & Co
8 Bohemia .....2343 Gillhuber .....Trieste.....16-3 A L S N Co
9 Quilca .....4942 Stewart ...Rangoon.....11-3..... M M & Co
10 & 11 Rinaldo.....2770 Pickering..... Hull.....10-3 J Finlay and Co Ld
13 Egypt.....4178 Summers.....London.....11-3 P & O Co
16 Lamington.....2233 McPhail.....Dunkirk.....16-3 K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bingo Maru	3873	Pearson	Kobe	10-3	N Y Kaisha
B Delhi	4785	Bradshaw	Shanghai	15-3	P & O Co
C & R Rotenfels	3590	Freedon	Hamburg	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clematis	2323	Robinson	Antwerp	18-3	J Mackintosh & Co
F Clan Macinnes	2430	Maclean	Cochin	11-3	J Finlay & Co Ld
G Islami	1605	Green	R S Ports	10-3	B & P S NCo
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Genoa	23-3	B&P S N Co
M Oceana	3507	Andrews	Calcutta	9-3	P & O S N Co
N Galavala	2441	Scearf	Antwerp	11-3	W & A Graham & Co
O Dagmar	1963	Hutsman	Liverpool	10-3	W & A Graham and Co
Q Gerd	750	Andreasen	Bangkok	9-3	P F Campbell & Co

H W V D

Lhasa .....950 McDiarmid...Karachi...10-3..... M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji .....547 Esmail ..... N F ..... N F..... Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati .....443 Ebrahim..... N F ..... N F..... Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Netravati...699 ...Fakeera ...Repairing ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Ischia	Belsito	Hongkong, Feb 14
	Lhasa	McDearmid	Karachi, Mar 3
	Bazaliana	Snowdon	Calcutta, Feb 24

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Rosslyn	Fishley	Dunkirk
	Grangewood	Hatswell	Philadelphia, &c
	Indiana	Towzel	Calcutta
	Shirala	Cunningham	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained the port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Gerd, Andreasen for Bangkok.
" Kasara, Elton for Bushire, &c.

The following vessels commenced loading yesterday :—

Steamer Faru for Liverpool, &c.
" Saltan for Zanzibar, &c.
" Ischia for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	From
6	Clan Macleod	Coast
6	Florican	Calcutta
7	Georgian	Batoum
7	Golconda	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer "Circassia," left Liverpool for Bombay, on the morning of the 7th instant.

Fresh troubles broke out in mail week at the St. Petersburg University. Twenty students were arrested.

Monkeys catch influenza from human beings. This was one of many interesting things said by Professor Chalmers Mitchell, the Chief of the London Zoological Gardens, in his second lecture on "Problems of Animals in Captivity" at the Royal Institution. In the winter some of the apes often have to be kept in seclusion to protect them from an influenza afflicted public. This winter two fine gibbons have succumbed.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MORARJI NARSUM, has contracted TO SELL the hereditaments and premises described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims on the said premises either by way of inheritance purchase, gift, charge, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 18, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any which shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land, situate at Worli near Fergusson Road, within the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14396 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Dadaji, on the West by Government Ground, on the North by the properties of Narayan Madhorao Dange and Saranji Dwarkadas and of Bustiao Jasin De Silva, and on the South by the property of Runchordas Vithaldas, and bearing Collector of Land Revenue, New Survey Nos. 1, 1-b, 2-2764, New Collector's Nos. 12402, 12805, 12403, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G, Ward No. 1065, and Street No, 70, Dated this 8th day of March, 1911.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the purchasers.

"O.T."

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White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8-gallons.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 9th March, 1911.

"BHUT NIBANDH."

MR. LESLIE MOORE'S recent paper on Indian superstitions recalls a treatise with the above title, by Dalpatram Daya, descriptive of the demonology and other popular superstitions of Guzarat, the prize essay, in fact, of the Guzarat Vernacular Society for the year 1849. The essay was translated into English by the then Secretary to the Society, who afterwards became known as the Rt. Hon. Sir Alexander Kinloch Forbes, and was printed at the "Bombay Gazette" press in the same year. Long since out of print, there may be copies hidden away on the back shelves of local libraries, but the only one whose existence we are aware of, is the property of Mr. R. W. Michael of Sleater-road. People in this country generally may not be so superstitious as they formerly were, but sixty years ago they had begun to enquire into the causes of belief in "bhuts" and Mr. Trivadi Dalpatram Daya, a Shrimali Brahmin of Wadwan, exceeded his competitors in his investigations into the causes of the popular belief in Guzarat in regard to the possession of human beings by evil spirits; the truth or falsehood of this belief; the means taken for the expulsion of possessing spirits and the subject of superstitions prevalent in Guzarat generally." A student of the Sam Ved and the books of the Karam Kand of the Veds, who was also acquainted with the Purans, he searched the whole of them and with them the "Mussalman and Christian Shastras" and disavowed belief in either bhuts, shaitans or unclean spirits. Indeed he hoped that the effect of his work would be entirely to destroy all such belief Hindus consider bhuts to be the spirits of deceased men; Christians "consider that evil spirits existed before the creation of the world and of the race of men, Mahomedans think that the evil spirit which attends a man perishes at his decease if the man be virtuous or becomes a bhut if he be wicked. However "says Mr. Dalpatram," I am not about to call the truth of the Veds and other Shastras in question, but, as it is written in them that man ascended into heaven and returned thence and that Devs of Swarg descended upon earth and remained with men, I conclude that this may have been the case formerly, though such tales told in regard to the present time are not worthy of credit." Mr. Dalpatram thinks anything may have been in the past; that even charms were potent, but sixty years ago though he had tried every known means of interviewing a bhut, and experimented with every recognised charm—"some of them unfit to be spoken about" he found not one of them of any effect.

Mr. Dalpatram's investigations led him to the conclusion that that which produced the belief in bhuts was ancient tradition, the mention of them in the Shastras. People listening to the Shastras and to current traditional stories become impressed with the belief that bhuts certainly exist. The result is that weak persons, seeing a shadow in the day-time or man or an animal, or a cat at night, or hearing any noise, fancy that the cause is a bhut. Even at that time Mr. Dalpatram found that persons of strong mind did not regard the idea of bhuts as a false one though more one of the persons had been possessed. Very few people in Guzarat were so far advanced as to reject that theory for the belief had existed from time immemorial. In other places the subject had been enquired into before Mr. Dalpatram set out on his work of discovery, but in Guzarat up to 1848 the matter had not been investigated. Wishing to stimulate a study of the question and to encourage Guzaratis in their rejection of bhuts argued that if bhuts were of the nature of Devs and their power greater than that of men, they would not run away at sight of a man and if they possessed silly persons they would possess sensible ones. Moreover the Shastras write that bhuts cannot possess a pure person and in the eye of the Shastras none is so impure as a Yavan, while in the eye of Mahomedan writers, none is so impure as a Hindu; therefore, Mr. Dalpatram admonishes his readers, when you want to find out whether a Hindu bhut is a true one, ask him to possess some intelligent Mussalman, or if you have a Mussalman bhut to deal with, ask him to see what he can make of an intelligent Hindu. Or even challenge them to fight, adds the essayist, in which way if you take the standard of what bhuts in former times did, you will soon find out whether you have a true bhut or not to deal with. But if a silly person be possessed, the remedy Mr. Dalpatram prescribes is: Take a stick and thrash the patient or let him feel the end of a hot iron and the bhut will run away himself. A wise person will read, reflect, educate himself and examine for himself—after which he will nevermore believe in bhuts.

A racy preface to the work by Mr. Forbes advocates the cultivation of vernacular literature. They who, in estimating the means available for the mental improvement of the people of India neglect everything which is not either immediately or derivatively Anglican, narrow their sphere of endeavour unnecessarily. Some persons, he said, go so far as to condemn all that is not exclusively English. "They would import our English language, manners and character, to be retailed to the public of Indian like a batch of Birmingham wares. It is true however that these persons are not unanimous even as to the possibility of carrying out their system, that they have come to no conclusion as to how they are to proceed and that as regards time they talk of two centuries or so. They need not therefore, be allowed to hamper others whose efforts are directed towards less impracticable schemes." Mr. Forbes, more far-seeing than many of his contemporaries, urged that although it was desirable to introduce the knowledge of the English language; it was also desirable to cultivate the vernacular literature—the two must go together. He quoted "the talented managers of the Elphinstone College" who declared that a boy of fair ability, after several years' study in that institution is still without a language, because his vernacular with which he is tolerably well-acquainted, contains almost nothing worth his reading and English is so difficult to an Asiatic, that he is still unable to study it without assistance; and is therefore unlikely to acquire the habit of reading for general information. The extreme facility in English which this implies would require several years more devoted to mere language." Mr. Forbes was a strong advocate of the cultivation of the vernaculars and he urged that "the most advantageous result of an English Education, of a far higher character than even the most sanguine can suppose at all like to be, at any time, placed within the reach of natives generally is simply an increased intellectual activity which develops itself, through the vernacular languages as its natural channels." They were enlightened men in those days and the general English-speaking public took a more lively interest in education than they appear to do to-day.

SIR EYRE CROWE. MR. EYRE CROWE, whose services in the Savarkar Arbitration at the Hague have just been rewarded with a Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, is connected with India and Bombay, as his father the late Sir Joseph Crowe was at one time in his versatile career here employed as teacher of painting and design in the School of Arts, when it was founded in 1856 by the first Parsi Baronet Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. Sir Joseph Crowe was also Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and for a short period editor of the "Bombay Gazette." Edward Howard, whose services to education in this presidency as the first Director of Public Instruction in Bombay are still gratefully remembered by natives of Western India, was a close friend of Crowe and as soon as he learnt that a school of arts was about to be established he wrote to the latter to qualify for the post of designer in it and applied to the old India House authorities in whose hands the appointment lay. Crowe who had already published his first book on the history of art and possessed some influence at home, through his father who was well-connected with the press, had looked forward to a career in England, but at Howard's strong advice he came to Bombay and settled in the city busy doing many things, at the same time. Being connected with the press at home he was naturally led into journalism here too and wrote on Indian affairs for leading home papers. In the latter part of his stay at Bombay, he was Indian correspondent of the "London Times." During the Mutiny, he was editor of the "Bombay Gazette" which profited much by his guidance. In the volume of reminiscenses which he wrote late in life, a little before his death in 1896 at the age of seventy, he has much that is interesting to say about his connection with the Bombay Press of those days. As regards his editorship of the "Gazette" he writes that "I was well-provided with European news by my father's letters, whose intelligence, always original and from the best sources, became such a feature that Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay used to send to me for an early communication of them after the arrival of each mail. As regards Indian news, I had friends at Meerut, Delhi, Indore, Gujarat and in Oudh. Early reports reached me of the capture of Lucknow, the gradual subjugation of the surrounding country and the capture of Jhansi and Kalpi by Sir Hugh Rose. Gossip too came from different collectorates, and on the whole a body of correspondents was created which kept the "Gazette" better informed for a time than any newspaper in the country." But hard work in many capacities was too much for him in such an uncongenial climate as that of Bombay, and he had to leave it for good in 1859. He later distinguished himself with as a diplomatist winning the honour of K. C. M. G, which his son has now received and as an author of a standard history of painting in Italy which he wrote in collaboration with Cavalcaselle an Italian. His father was a distinguished journalist who spent much of his time in France, as Paris correspondent of the "Morning Chronicle" and wrote an excellent history of France, in three volumes, which was afterwards expanded into a larger work in five volumes. Sir Joseph's elder brother, Eyre after whom Sir Eyre Crowe is called, distinguished himself as an historical painter and is still alive at the age of very nearly 90. Mr. William Crowe who retired from the Indian Civil Service and was a Judge of the Bombay High Court ten years ago, is a cousin of Sir Eyre Crowe who is 47 years of age and who joined the Foreign Office, 25 years ago.

THE VORACITY OF WOOD PIGEONS. THE last bird that has fallen under the bar of the British farmer is the wood-pigeon. He has, it seems become a regular plague to the cultivators in almost every county in the South of England. Complaints were made from Wilts and Hants, Sussex and Dorset even from Gloucester, Berkshire, Bedford and Hertford, where these birds settled in great numbers and feasted freely. In 1909, an epidemic of diptheria thinned their ranks and the crops were spared that year, but in 1910-11 wood-pigeons became so numerous that it is believed reinforcements from Norway and Sweden must have come to England to redress the balance, for the ordinary course of reproduction could not possibly account for the flocks seen. The migrants are smaller than the strong British bird, but they do not eat less grain and are just as skilful in dodging gunfire. Though farmers do not admit it, there is some excuse for the pigeons grubbing up the young corn for there was a failure of their usual food, beech-mast and tree-fruit generally. Birds must live and if their ordinary fare runs short, love of life drives them to forage as best they can. Young clover and green crops, turnip tops or kale attract wood pigeons and they certainly do their worst directly they find a field to their taste. The consequence, in many cases, is that what was meant for the sheep's early spring food gets finished off by the birds and the farmer if left lamenting. Even maintaining a paid army of scarers to frighten the pigeons proved useless. They flew off, certainly, but watched their opportunities and came back pertinaciously until the field lay bare of green. One Wilts farmer declared he spent £6 a week for two months on the wages of men to protect the crops intended for his lambs. Shooting, scaring and every other device having failed, the farmers have risen in their wrath and rely on co-operation on a great scale as the only chance of defeating the pigeons. One public spirited farmer of Salisbury invited all his neighbours afflicted by the looting habits of the wood-pigeon to join him in fighting them. So he and his friends, the landlords and the tenants, are forming a destroying Trust and may, perhaps, induce the Board of Agriculture to invent a scheme either for keeping wood pigeons within limits or far teaching them not to eat the food that their betters want. It is very difficult to get level with nature. Impelled by instinct wild creatures, birds, beasts or fish, prey where they list and have no idea of considering each other's requirements, natural or artificial. Without being conscious that they have a long account to settle with man, they effectively if unwittingly get a little of their own back from time to time.

THE Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the Committee, has telegraphed to the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Monteath, the Chamber's representative on the Imperial Council, requesting him to support Mr. Birkmyre's amendments to the Factory Bill.

THE ballot held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of electing two members to represent the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, resulted in the re-election of the Hon'ble Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt., of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., and Mr. W. C. Symes, Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

REUTER states that Sir Manchersjee Bhownagree will sail in the "Caledonia" on the 10th instant, for a short visit to India.

THE question of the congestion of work in the Calcutta High Court is engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE total subscriptions to the Edward VII Memorial Fund, Madras, now amount to Rs. 1,82,234.

TELEGRAPHIC intimation has been received in Calcutta that Lieutenant Hill, son of Mr. C.P. Hill, the well-known Calcutta Barrister, died at Maymyo, Burma, on Tuesday, as a result of a railway accident.

SIR HAROLD STUART, Mr. A. R. Jelf and Major Steel, who accompanied the German Crown Prince to Bombay at the end of last month, are now in Calcutta concluding the business connected with the recent tour.

THE *Indian Daily News* states :—"An impression obtains in well-informed circles, which we believe to be substantially true, that there will be no Birthday Honours List in India during the present hot weather. It is expected that a consolidated list will be issued during the Coronation week in December.

THE King, it is stated, has decided to wear at his Coronation the imperial mantle worn by King George IV which has been offered by a private owner as an act of homage to his Majesty, who has graciously accepted the gift.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, speaking at a dinner given to welcome the new Members of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party to London, declared that Ireland was soon going to be a nation, and that he could pledge every Nationalist he had ever known to resist to the bitter end any proposal which would place one religion in Ireland by one hair's breadth above another.

ACCORDING to Colonel Goethals, the Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, the Canal will certainly be completed by September, 1913, at a comprehensive cost of 360,000,000 dollars, (£72,000,000.) The Senate has confirmed the action of the House of Representatives in giving to San Francisco the privilege of holding there the great Exhibition with which it is proposed to celebrate, probably in 1915, the opening of the Panama Canal. New Orleans was the only city which seriously disputed San Francisco's claims.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE MOSLEM UNIVERSITY. The idea of a Moslem University, started by H. H. the Aga Khan, is fast taking shape. He himself has led off with a donation of two lakhs, and munificent sums have been promised by wealthy nobles and gentry. His mission to Lahore was remarkably successful in this respect. The amount of enthusiasm, which has been aroused by the scheme among Mahomedans, may be gathered from the fact that the Pir of Sialkot has promised a donation of Rs. 2 from each of his followers, who number altogether two lakhs. The sympathy, expressed in a manner so pronounced, with a scheme for the spread learning and enlightenment is significant as proceeding from a spiritual leader, because Pirs and Fakirs, as a class, are rather interested in keeping their clients in outer darkness. The need for a racial and sectarian University has been questioned in some quarters. It is argued that it will lack the status of a Government institution, and it is doubted that its alumni will command the same return for their degrees, from a commercial point of view, as those conferred by the established Universities. These are minor objections which will not count if the distinctive features of the new institution are such as to justify its existence. The Aga Khan embodies his own ideal of the University in these terms: "It will strive to form character, as well as train intellect, and make good citizens by creating an intangible atmosphere of Moslem culture." Whether this culture is specially calculated to produce good citizens, and whether it has virtues for the production of this excellent article which do not exist, in the same degree, in any other culture, is a question which must be elucidated and explained. But whether a convincing answer on this point is possible or not, it does not materially affect the question of having a Moslem University on the lines laid down by its promoters.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS. It will be seen from the curriculum sketched out by the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali that this University will not be a replica of the State institutions, but that it will have a distinct and strongly marked individuality of its own. The studies will be liberal, and at the same time suited to Islamic thought, traditions and sentiment. The idea of this University, as indeed of all education, is the formation of character and the elevation of the mind, and it is hoped to arrive at this result by placing in the forefront of the programme religious and ethical training, as opposed to mere ceremonials. During the Ramzan, for instance, fasting will not be insisted upon. The University will turn out true believers in the Moslem creed, but not men who will be the bond-slaves of rigid orthodoxy and hide-bound traditions, irrespective of time and circumstances. Besides, Mahomedan jurisprudence and theology, the course will include the English language and literature, Persian and Urdu, "mathematics to a reasonable limit, and logic, mental philosophy and Arabic to a reasonable limit." The institution will have a scientific and technical, as well as a literary side. As the full course in all its details, will be finally settled hereafter, no comments may be made on a rough draft tentatively framed by an individual, however distinguished. The Aga Khan thinks that twenty lakhs will suffice for the scheme considering its high aims, and the wide and comprehensive curricula that have been contemplated, this is by no means an extravagant estimate As soon as the requisite amount is subscribed, it is intended to approch the Government for a charter. Everyone interested in the scheme insists upon a charter, except Sir Theodore Morison who does not consider it so very important whether they obtain an official title or not. It is not the name, but the thing, that the community wants, says he, and very rightly. What is aimed at is that "the University shall be the fountain-head of all that was best and noblest in Islamic thought and culture," and this ideal may be attained with or without a charter. But without the hall mark of the State, the University may not prove a great attraction to Moslem students, after all. With all that we hear about the altruistic aim of education, which we are constantly told should be pursued as an end in itself, an overwhelming majority of students will always acquire it as a means to an end. Call this a mercenary motive, if you like; but India is not the only country in the world, where this motive is predominant, and without a Royal Charter, the degrees conferred, by the Moslem University may not have the same market value as those bestowed by the other Universities.

A HINDU UNIVERSITY. There is also a project before the public of a Hindu University in connection with the Central Hindu College at Benares. Mrs. Annie Besant is its author, and I believe she has already forwarded her petition to H. M. the King for a Royal Charter. Her scheme, proposing a combination of Oriental with Western learning, is even more ambitious than that propounded for the Moslem University. Both aim at this ideal, that the students to be turned out by them shall be in perfect harmony with their environments. It is believed that the students, fed exclusively on Western culture, are not able to assimilate it in their system, that consequently they are liable to excesses and aberrations, that the education grafted on them is, in fact, a strange and outlandish exotic. Under this theory, the strong foreign wine administered to them excites and intoxicates their brain, and it is necessary that it should be tempered and diluted with a judicious admixture of Eastern wisdom, in order that it may have a sobering and steadying effect on their mind. Although Mrs. Besant has been much beforehand with her scheme, I believe the Mahomedan movement is likely to ripen earlier. The Central Hindu College, the nucleus of the proposed University, is much crippled for want of funds, and at the last anniversary of the institution, Mrs. Besant made a touching appeal to the Hindu community for support. "Surely two hundred and fifty millions of Hindus," she asks "could do what sixty millions of Mahomedans do for Aligarh, make one college rich?" If the College is starved, the proposed University is a far off dream. Mahomedans have learnt much from the Hindus, and now the time is coming when the Hindus may find it to their profit to emulate the example of their neighbours. If the Hindus will bestir themselves, neither the Hindu College nor the proposed University need ever be in want of funds. With the aid of Oriental love, Mrs. Besant hopes that the youths "may outgrow their fathers in knowledge and outstrip their elders in devotion." She aims at the utilization of "the wealth of spirituality which is India's noblest heritage." If these Universities fulfil their object, they will be doing a valuable service to the State and at the same time, the State may derive from them hints for the improvement of its own system of education.

A DASTUR AS A REFORMER. A large section of the Parsi community was thrown into a state of perturbation by the preachings of Dr. Dhala, a young Dastur, on his return to Bombay, after he had finished his religious studies in America. He startled them by his heterodoxy. His sermons contained ideas and doctrines which the Parsis were never accustomed to hear, at least, from their high priests. They listened to them with amazement, dismay and indignation. The Dastur, according to their conception of the office, should be the very embodiment of orthodoxy. He is the literal interpreter of dogmas and beliefs. He is the upholder of all customs and ceremonials and usages, supposed to have the sanction of religion. An interpretation of the faith in this sense is readily accepted by the masses, who hold the orthodox decrees of their Dasturs to be as infallible as Papal bulls. Doctor Dhala was to them a strange and novel type of Dastur. Young, eager and impetuous, fresh from a country of advanced thought, and full of the fervour of reform, he essayed, by means of lectures and pamphlets, to direct the mind and heart of his brethren towards the essential moralities of Zoroastrianism, as he honestly thought them to be. He was anxious, he declared, to separate the soul of the religion from the mechanical hull. He, with his friends, organized a conference in Bombay which set the community all agog, and met with passionate opposition from a section of the Parsi press. Mr. Valentine Chirol is surprised that the opposition should have been offered by the most progressive and enlightened community in India. He condemns it as "a strangely benighted orthodoxy," and observes that it "betrays reactionary tendencies in the most unexpected places." The Dastur has committed an unpardonable sin by declaring that Zoroaster was a man of sanctified common-sense. The denial of the divinity of the prophet implied in this statement has deeply vexed a majority of the Parsis, and some of the community at Karachi, as reported by a vernacular paper, have applied to the local Magistrate for an order restraining the Dastur from preaching false and heretical doctrines, on the ground that they are grossly offensive and insulting to the Parsis and that they are likely to cause a breach of the peace, they also pray that the pamphlet in which he has expounded these doctrines may be confiscated and withdrawn from circulation. I was not prepared for so much bigotry and intolerance, I have a greater faith than the applicants in the good sense and law-abiding spirit of the Parsis. As a community, they are anything but egregious fools and fanatics.

DION.

WEDDING IN POONA.

Gillies—Thorn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 7.

A society event of the off-season in Poona was the wedding which took place at St. Mary's Church this morning. The bride was Miss Ivy Mary Langshow Thorn, the only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Thorn and Mrs. Thorn of 16 Inverna Court, Kensington W. and the bridegroom Captain Frederick George Gillies, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, only son of Colonel Gillies, Royal Artillery. St. Mary's Church was beautifully decorated, the altar being covered with white geraniums and the chancel with wild grasses, palms and geraniums. The Revd. Mr. Arnold, Chaplain of St. Mary's, conducted the service, which was chorally rendered by the band and choir of the Dorsetshire Regiment. Among those in the Church were General and Mrs. Alderson and the Officers of the 26th Cavalry and other Corps. The best man was Captain H. M. Anderson. The bride was given away by Colonel Palin and was attended by Miss Palin as bridesmaid, and Master Jack Glade Powell and Miss Molly Ramswell, as train-bearers. The bride was dressed in a gown of ivory satin veiled ninon, hand embroidered with the rose, thistle, and shamrock in silver and pearls, the full court train of ivory satin falling from the shoulders with sprays of orange blossom down one side with tulle caught up with horse-shoes of satin roses, at one corner a huge bow of tulle and orange blossom. A tulle veil was worn over a chaplet of orange blossom and a sheaf bouquet of real orange blossom and lilies. She wore a pendant of opal and diamonds on a gold chain, and opal and diamond earrings, the gifts of the bridegroom. Mrs. R. Thorns, the mother of the bride, was dressed in blue chiffon with exquisite embroidery and large black picture hat. She carried a shower bouquet of parma violets and maiden-hair fern. When the marriage service was concluded, Captain and Mrs. Gillies returned to their carriage, passing under an archway of swords formed in the church, and drove to No. 4 Queen's Gardens, where Colonel and Mrs. Palin held a reception. The wedding cake, was out by the bride with her husband's sword, and the health of the happy couple was then drunk. The bride and bridegroom subsequently left by the three o'clock train for Bombay, en route to Kashmir, on their honeymoon.

The bride's travelling dress was of cream-coloured crepon on a satin foundation, trimmed with beautiful lace and a large white hat trimmed with ostrich feathers, the brim being lined with pasted blue chiffon. She wore white suede shoes with opal bead buckles.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST OPERATIONS.

Protest from "F" Ward.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, from Mr. Jacinto Jao Barretto, Chairman of a meeting of owners of landed properties and ratepayers of F Ward—submitting, as desired by the Meeting, that the Improvement Trust have failed to discharge the trust reposed in them "in that in carrying out their stupendous works they never consulted public convenience, monetary, sanitary, provision of location for the displaced population and that by removing congestion from certain parts of the City they had rendered certain other parts thereof more congested and therefore more insanitary than they were before." It also commented on the operations of the Trust and the work of their Executive in connection with the Agripada Scheme, Schemes II and III, Colaba Reclamation, Hornby Road Estate, Gamdevi Estates, Dadar-Matunga Scheme and on the modus of the Trust in determining the va... of properties acquired ... stated that the estimate ... of valuation fixed b... Land Managers, ... the fourteen ... localities, tha... make final ... were there... by the ... experience ... cases to ... the Tribunal ... letter further... fixing land ... Engineeers ... be abrogated ... made at the ... the notific

POLICY OF THE VATICAN

FEELING IN GERMANY STILL EMBITTERED.

Disturbances in Portugal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, MARCH 8.

A debate took place in the Prussian Diet yesterday, on the relations between Prussia and the Vatican.

In his speech, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Prussian Premier, said that recent decrees of the Roman Curia, especially the imposition of the anti-Modernist oath on Catholic professors, had aroused a profound feeling in Germany. He had informed the Curia that responsibility for any conflicts which might arise, would fall on the Vatican alone.

The pronouncement of the Pope had not conduced to peace between Church and State, but the Government would persevere and was maintaining the Prussian Legation at the Vatican, in the hope that the present situation was merely transitory.

Bishop of Oporto Mobbed.

LISBON, MARCH 8.

The reading of the pastoral letter of the Bishops, despite the Government's prohibition, has caused disturbances in various localities in North Portugal.

The Bishop of Oporto was summoned to Lisbon in connection with the matter, and after an interrogation was relieved of his office. He has been allowed a pension of six thousand francs in consideration of his services overseas.

The Bishop was afterwards mobbed in the streets of Lisbon, the crowd shouting 'Death to the Reactionary.'

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

Debate Resumed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, MARCH 8.

The House of Commons was crowded to-day, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, spoke on the resumption of the debate on the Reciprocity Agreement. He said that the proposals had been enthusiastically approved by the majority of the people. They would, in no wise, affect the transportation system between Canada and Britain.

The Government adhered to its attitude towards preference, which would be its policy at the next Imperial Conference. The best service Canada could render the Empire was to try and achieve conditions of permanent peace and amity between the two English-speaking peoples of America.

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES.

Five New Dreadnoughts.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

All papers to-day make differing announcements concerning the Naval Estimates.

The *Daily News* says the Government is asking for two millions more.

The *Daily Chronicle* says three millions and the *Morning Post* three and a half millions.

The *Times* does not mention any sum but states that five new Dreadnoughts will be asked for.

LORD CREWE'S ILLNESS.

Lord Morley Takes Seals.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

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Increase In Imports.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The increase in imports for February amounted to £4,918,448, and in exports to £3,961,250.

GOVERNOR OF UGANDA.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. John Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor of East Africa, has been appointed Governor of Uganda.

SUBSIDISED INDIAN PRESS.

Government Statement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MACH 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Montague, replying to Mr. O'Grady, read a telegram from the Indian Government detailing the Government of Bengal's arrangement with the journal *Indian Daily Mirror*. The Government of India explained that they considered it necessary, *pari passu* with repressive legislation, to attempt positive measures to assist and encourage the spread of sober opinion and accurate information, where the intentions and acts of Government were concerned.

A similar scheme undertaken in Eastern Bengal and Assam for one year cost Rs. 20,000.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

Definite Promise from the Premier.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The deputation of Welsh Nonconformists, who have come to London, urged most strenuously that Welsh Disestablishment be taken before Home Rule, fearing that the Bill might be introduced too late for them to benefit by the Veto Bill in this Parliament.

Mr. Asquith subsequently promised a deputation of Welsh Members of the House of Commons that he would give Disestablishment a position next year, which would enable it to over-ride the Lords' veto during the present Parliament.

DISORDERS IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Unsatisfactory Position.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, said that the British Minister at Teheran had already made representations regarding the robberies on the Bushire-Ispahan road. Mr. Mitchell-Thomson pointed out that the incidents had been repeated during the last few days.

Sir Edward Grey: "This is not British territory. We have made representations to Persia, and quite admit that things are unsatisfactory, but we must remind the Persian Government of their responsibilities."

RUSSIAN CINEMATOGRAPH DISASTER.

People Trampled Underfoot.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 7.

The disaster at Bologoi was caused by the explosion of a cinematograph lantern. The film represented a collision between two trains. The showman had previously announced that there would be appropriate crashings, and the spectators assumed that the explosion was part of the entertainment, until they saw flames lapping the wall. Then there was an appalling rush for the exits, people being trampled under foot in every direction.

THE KAISER AND KAISERIN.

To be Entertained at Drury Lane.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

King George has commanded a dramatic entertainment to be given at Drury Lane on May 17th in honour of the German Emperor and Empress. Same programme as at the Coronation gala performance at His Majesty's theatre will be gone through.

FRENCH SOLDIER KILLED AT FEZ.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A telegram from Melilla has reached Madrid stating that a son of the Moorish War Minister has killed the head of the French military instructors, at Fez, the latter having ordered the execution of two natives.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

The latest official news from Fez does not confirm the assassination of the French instructor or defeat of the Sultan's troops.

U. S. MINISTER RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Ballinger, Minister of the Interior, has resigned and will be succeeded by Mr. Walter Fisher, of Chicago.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF BATTENBERG.

Now Convalescent.

SYDNEY, MARCH 7.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg is now convalescent, and will shortly leave for Japan.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Epidemic Decreasing.

PEKING, MARCH 7.

Plague in Manchuria is rapidly decreasing. There were only eighteen deaths at Mukden yesterday, and other places were almost free.

FROM 1st April next the two new Districts, Chittoor and North Arcot Districts will be constituted with Chittoor and Vellore as their headquarters. From the same date the present North Arcot District will cease to exist.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

Charge of Inefficiency.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, MARCH 7.

As a reply to the charges regarding the Army's unpreparedness, President Taft has ordered manœuvres on an unprecedented scale.

Twenty thousand troops will take part in Texas, and a formidable fleet of cruisers will manœuvre in neighbouring waters.

Demonstration against Mexico.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

It is rumoured that the Army manœuvres which are about to take place in Taxes, are connected with serious eventualities in Mexico, where immense foreign interests are at stake.

It appears that the British Government recently intimated that if the United States cannot protect foreigners in Mexico, Great Britain may feel it necessary to look after her own subjects.

LATER,

Reuter wires from Washington that the conflicting reports as to mobilization of American troops on the Mexican frontier have arisen, it is believed, because conditions in Mexico are less satisfactory than is pretended.

There are persistent reports that the physical condition of President Diaz lately has alarmed his friends. Moreover, the frontier, which is infested with Mexican revolutionists, needs watching.

A telegram from Los Angelos states that nine destroyers have sailed for San Pedro. Three cruisers will follow to-day.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Two Battleships Ordered.

PARIS, MARCH 7.

The Chamber has authorised the laying down of two battleships in 1911, fixing three years for their completion.

PARIS, MARCH 8.

During the naval debate in the French Chamber of Deputies M. Delcasse announced that he aimed at the complete equipment of arsenals and the creation of well-trained fleet ready for any emergency.

LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP OF EAST BENGAL.

Sir Charles Bayley to Succeed Sir L. Hare.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The following Press Communique is issued :—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K. C. S. I., I. C. S., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, in succession to Sir Lancelot Hare, who vacates that appointment in August next.

PLATFORM TICKET CASE.

Judgment for the Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 8.

The motion for revision filed by the East Indian Railway Company against the decree of the Delhi Small Causes Court awarding Lala Motisagar, Pleader, the cost of the platform ticket valued at half-anna on the ground that it was illegally exacted from him came for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kensington of the Punjab Chief Court. After hearing full arguments, the Court intimated that the judgment of the Lower Court must be reversed and the suit of the plaintiff dismissed with costs. As the case was one of public importance, the Court would set down its judgment in writing.

COMMERCIAL UNION FRAUD CASE.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 8.

After a protracted hearing in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Ramazi Abdullah, accused in the Commercial Union Fraud case, was this afternoon found guilty of receiving stolen property knowing the same to be stolen and sentenced by the Chief Justice to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BURMA FRONTIER.

Reassuring News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 8.

News from Myitkyina states that Mr. Bernard has returned with his party and reports that the Khampti people are friendly and promise to remain so. News from the main column under Mr. Hertz continues good. The column will probably not return until the end of April.

HIPPOPOTAMUS KILLS ITS KEEPER.

Tragedy at Calcutta Zoo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The hippopotamus at the Calcutta Zoo on Monday killed its keeper, Budhoo Chamar, under extraordinary circumstances. The man was lying with two others in the enclosure of the tank in which the animal was, when it suddenly came out of the water and charged them. The men ran away and Buddhoo who was familiar with the animal tried to beat it back with a broomstick. It attacked and bit him so severely about the head and body that he died almost immediately.

REUTER wires from Mombasa that Lenana, the paramount Massai Chief, who was great supporter of the British, has died at Ngong.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Financial Debate Resumed.

SUBSIDISED VERNACULAR PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Council began at eleven this morning. Mr. J. L. Jenkins presided.

Mr. B. N. Basu moved that the special grant to the Government of Bengal be reduced by a sum of Rs. 65,000, the amount which the Government of Bengal has promised as a subsidy towards a vernacular paper to be started in Bengal.

Mr. Basu before moving the resolution which stood in his name pointed out a mistake that had crept into it. The amount was mentioned at Rs. 6,500 whereas it should be Rs. 62,500. He frankly admitted that his object in moving the resolution was to call early and prominent attention to the subject they had heard so long ago of rumours of the Government going to subsidise a vernacular paper and that the rumour was confirmed by the announcement made in the Bengal Council. One might think that he should have moved this resolution in the Local Council, but there were rumours that the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government was about to follow suit. He knew that the example of evil was contagious. It was specially contagious when the evil was hatched in the darkness of bureaucracy where light could hardly penetrate. He thought it was his duty to bring this latest fad of the Government of Bengal before the Council. Conceding that the Government of Bengal was actuated by sincerest desires of doing public good and assuming the "bona fide" of the Government, he asked what would be the effect of this subsidy. Who would read those columns loaded with gold and silver and would it be the honest criticism of public measures or paid criticism of a great and powerful Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy opposed the motion and thought that the Government ought to have means of explaining their views.

Sardar Pertab Singh also opposed the motion and said that the Bengal Government's action was mere fair play.

A GOVERNMENT ORGAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale supported the resolution, and, while eulogising the services of Rai Bahadur Norendra Nath Sen, condemned the action of the Bengal Government. He thought it would be far better to have a Government organ and issue State publications. Such a publication would avoid social and religious matters. He also held that wealthy members of the Imperial League might start a paper for the purpose.

The Maharaja of Burdwan said that he found himself in a dilemma. He anticipated that the Government of Bengal would be criticised. He agreed with Mr. Gokhale in his suggestion for starting a State organ. He said that the experiment was only to be tried for a year and not for three years. He thought the Imperial League would start a paper of their own in time, which would not be subsided by Government and would be able to represent the views of both the Government and the people.

Mr. Chitnavis thought that Bengal Government ought to be left to manage their own affairs and to know the situation best.

Mr. Graham opposed the motion and associated himself with Mr. Dadabhoy.

Mr. Madge opposed the motion and said that a State organ would not be trusted by the people and would fail to rectify the mischief already done by a certain section of the vernacular papers.

Mr. Slacke defended the action of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Mudholkar, in supporting the resolution, said that a State organ would carry greater weight than a subsidised paper.

Mr. Haque thought that the remedy prescribed by the Bengal Government was not a proper one.

Nawab Abdul Majid thought that a State subsidy was right and deprecated the idea of a State paper.

Mr. S. Sinha felt no hesitation that the object which the Bengal Government had in view would be frustrated and supported Press Communiques.

Mr. Huda opposed the motion, the adoption of which he held would be having a vote of censure upon the Bengal Government.

Mr Earle could not accept the motion and spoke of the practices which obtain in Europe.

VERNACULAR PRESS EVIL.

Mr. Earle, in course of his speech on the Press subsidy, said:—"I do not think that any serious public man would deny that there is a great evil to be met in connection with the Vernacular Press even if he could not agree as regards the particular remedy to be applied. Unfortunately for me one of my multifarious duties is to read translations of extracts from the vernacular press. I fear that the impression which an impartial reader would gather from a perusal of these papers is that he was living under a tyrannical and arbitrary despotism instead of under the mild sway which is the outcome of applying British principles of administration.

"No serious public man would, I conceive, hold that the Government should sit still with folded hands and allow the evil to go unchecked. The practice of subsidising the Press with the object of making known the intentions of Government is well-known on the Continent of Europe. Fortunately, in England such a measure is unnecessary, because there every shade of opinion finds expression in the Press. So too, here in India, there is no necessity for any action as regards newspapers which are published in English. There are some newspapers of that class which in a general way uphold the policy of the Government while others are stern critic of their policy; these latter are moderate or, at any rate, not uniformly and invariably hostile. The Vernacular Press on the other hand is in a lower stage of development and it is much less well-instructed. It is not too much to say that, of course, with honourable exceptions, the Government is not represented in these newspapers in a fair manner and meets with little or no support from them. The Press Act can of course and does control open sedition. That is a different matter. There is such a thing as damning with faint praise, and the cumulative effect of hostile criticism is great. These are the newspapers which reach the comparatively uneducated masses, and it is necessary that the masses should be given at least an opportunity of judging for themselves, whether their hostile criticism of the Government is justified.

PROBLEM LEFT WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

The Government of India have left it with the Local Governments to deal with the problem in such a way as may seem to be best. In some provinces, it may be possible to subsidise existing newspapers which are of moderate tone. In other cases it may be necessary to assist in the starting of new journals, or it may be that other better methods will suggest themselves. The particular measure taken in every province is a matter of experiment and if the experiment fails it can be abandoned and some other method adopted. It must, however, be clearly understood that there is an evil to be grappled with and that it is the duty of Government to take steps to reduce it.

Last I was to bring to notice that though this resolution is technically speaking in order in that it aims at a reduction of the special grant to Bengal the subject matter is one which should more suitably be discussed in the Local Legislative Council. The Local Government is of course responsible for the particular methods adopted for giving effect to the general policy of the Government of India."

Mr. Basu replied at some length and paid a tribute to Babu Norendra Nath Sen.

The resolution was put to vote and declared lost by 44 votes to 9.

SECOND STAGE OF BUDGET.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson opened the second stage of the Budget and said that the administration of Excise and Salt had been transferred to the charge of the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke.

Sir David Sassoon moved that the quantity of opium for export to Singapore and other market outside China be taken at 10,000 instead of 16,000 chests and price at Rs 2,500 instead of Rs. 1,500 in the Budget estimates. He said that everything regarding the opium trade now depended on the negotiation of Peking, but he certainly thought that there would be another big windfall in the Budget in the next year. His resolution would streng then the position of the Government both in their own finances and in their relations with China. It would reduce considerably the unfair competition to which legitimate trade with China was exposed owing to the opium smuggled from Singapore.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said that the figure the Government took last year was a prudent one and so, this year, negotiations of most delicate nature were going on with Peking and he could not possibly say more on the subject without perhaps injuring the objects that Sir Sassoon David had at heart.

The resolution was put to the meeting and lost.

The Council then rose for lunch.

On the Council resembling after lunch, Mr. Gokhale raised an important question relating to the interpellation of rules of procedure.

Mr. Gokhale withdrew his resolution recommending the curtailment of expenditure under opium by Rs. 50,000.

He then moved a resolution for the reduction of expenditure under Mint by Rs. 50,000 and pointed out that there has been arise in the Mint charges and argued that in higher posts that there was not a single Indian and asked the Finance Member to offer an appointment either temporary or permanent to an Indian which will save exchange compensation allowance.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson briefly replied and pointed out that all important Mint appointments carried consolidated salaries. He said he was not responsible for the old rules which govern appointments and go to R. E. and I. M. S. men.

Mr. Gokhale in moving that the allotment of 75 lakhs under famine reliefs and insurance for reduction of debt be suspended till it becomes necessary to borrow again for meeting the famine expenditure, said that the provision made for the reduction of debt was ample and it was not necessary to allot 70 lakhs for this particular purpose. He suggested that the grant should be abolished altogether or suspended and the amount utilised for purposes of agricultural and industrial education.

Mr. Mudolkar supported the resolution.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Mr. Meston spoke on behalf of the Government. He said :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's proposal is an echo of yesterday's discussion on our sinking funds. He tells us once more that we use our current revenue far too freely on capital expenditure and he asks us as he has asked on many occasions before that we should reduce our sinking fund leave our debt to accumulate more rapidly and employ our revenues more largely to the immediate needs of the country. The whole subject has been so frequently argued that neither Mr. Gokhale nor the Finance Department has much to say upon it that is new, and I am afraid that they must remain mutually unconvinced. But the particular form which my Honourable friend has chosen for this motion calls for a few words of explanation. For the broad purposes of his argument, Mr. Gokhale brings together all the moneys which we in any way whatsoever either pay directly for capital purposes or transfer from our current revenues into our cash balance where they will be available among other purposes for capital expenditure. From his point of view the argument is justified inasmuch as it states the case at its strongest and substantiates the claim for an enquiry such as the Hon'ble Finance member undertook yesterday to conduct into the possibility of a greater system in our sinking fund methods. But what Mr. Gokhale specially urges to-day is the abolition or suspension of the only amount which definitely appears in our accounts as devoted to the reducation or avoidance of debt. This I submit to the Council would be a mistake unless it is undertaken as part of a larger measure for the definition of our duty in the way of avoiding unproductive debt or reducing it. In working through the story of our famine grant and the many misunderstandings that have from time to time gathered round it and the complicated accounting which it involves one often is tempted to wish that the whole arrangement could cease and our famine charges and our famine debt be dealt with in the same way as any other charges or debt but I am afaid that a proposal of this nature would cause enormous misconception both in India and England and I doubt if the ends to be served would be worth the storm that it would rouse. That being so is it not wiser to keep this famine grant as a thing by itself sanctioned now by long custom an integral part of our financial system for the last third of a century and earmarked for plain and well defined purposes. Let us keep our reforming zeal for the systematizing of the other methods by which our unproductive debt is reduced. But there is another argument in the actual figures against interfering even temporarily with 75 lakhs which in good years we put away from the famine grant indirectly into our direct account. That argument is that if you reduced the famine grant by one-half it would unfortunately be quite unequal to the work which it is expected to do. We need to keep an account of the uses to which the grant was put. Mr. Gokhale brought it up to date last year and his results as far as I remember were very much the same as we arrive at. If the grant had actually been funded by a payment of £1 million a year since its inception in 1878, the balance in hand now after paying for the actual famine relief works expenditure would ostensibly be only some £4 1-4 millions. In reality it would be less because the famine policy as now worked is tending to divert expenditure from the grant as worked, for example with conspicuous success by Mr. Craddock in the Central Provinces. The expenditure on famine works is largely met by an expension of the programme of ordinary works and thus never passes into the technical famine account at all. The losses on famine loans and takavi which has been distributed on a very extensive scale in the United Provinces never appear in the famine accounts so that the true balance of our famine grant would in reality, be considerably short of £4 1-4 millions and that is all that in the course of 33 years we have been able to use for reducing debt from this particular source. If you take the figures of the last ten years the result is still more striking. In that period the total amount of the famine grant has been 10 millions and we have spent 7 millions on actual relief and 2·8 millions on protective works or within a decimal point of our total credit. If we had not been able to draw upon or if the Hon'ble member prefers to suspend our 75 lakhs allotment in the last decade our famine grant accounts would have shown a substantial deficit. The famine grant is a healthy tree which we have nourished with much care and sacrifice. I hope the Hon'ble gentleman wont ask us to cut it down for some new plantation. The next generation may be grateful for its shade."

After Mr. Meston had spoken Mr. Gokhale replied briefly and repeated the objects which Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey had in view in creating a fund.

The motion was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that this Council recommends that the allotment of 75 lakhs of rupees under the famine relief and insurance which is proposed to be devoted to reduction or avoidance of debt be transferred to protective irrigation and quoted recommendations of the Irrigation Commission in support of his proposal. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson expressed his inability to accept the motion which was negatived.

INDIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Mr. Subba Rao moved, the resolution that expenditure under the Head Offices of Accounts and Audit be reduced by two lakhs.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, in the course of a lengthy reply, said:—The question of the more extendeduse of indigenous agency in the public service wasdealt with at some length in this Council on 25th January both by Mr. Gokhale and myself. On that occasion I remarked that although my personal sympathies in regard to the larger employment of Indians in the Public Service of the Crown could not come under review in this Council, yet as Finance Member it was permissible for me to say that from the economic standpoint it seemed to be for consideration whether we might not make greater use than at prerent of the undoubted abilities of the educated Indians. Other members of the Government will no doubt reply in regard to their own administrations, but I may now add to what I said on the 25th January, that the policy of the Department, of which I have the honour to be the head, is in accord with my own feelings. The policy of the Finance Department, a policy steadily pursued and recently much developed, is a policy of increasing Indian recruitment. The Accounts Department is a large, important and growing service. In the Accounts Department we have do a great deal in the direction I have indicated and we are gradually working to a half and half division between the two races of the superior and the gazetted service. An Accountant-Generalship is a prize appointment and the Indian members are equally eligible with Europeans. Several Indians have filled the position of Accountants General either temporarily or permanently and at the present moment and Indian Mr. Wagle is the Accountant General of the United Provinces. In the Civil Accounts Department or the old Enrolled List as at present constituted the proportions are as follows :—Europeans and members of the Domiciled Community and Indians C. I. T. and other senior posts 5'3, ordinary posts 29'21, probationer 5'2. The proportion in the list of the Officers of other Accountants Departments which have only recently come under us is not so favourable, but special recruitment for these departments which have only just become a portion of the Finance Department has now ceased as the result of the amalgamation with the old Enrolled List. The proportion of Indians to Europeans will therefore as time goes on become greater. But it is in our Secretariat and Headquarters establishment that our policy is especially noticeable. The Deputy Comptroller is an Indian Officer of eminence on whom the well-deserved honour of a C. I. E. was recently conferred. The very important appointment of Comptroller of the Indian Treasuries is held by a Bengali. Notwithstanding the excellent European material available it was to Mr. Dutta, and Indian, that the enquiry into the rise of prices was entrusted, an enquiry of consummate interest and of the first importance. Finally, in the Secretariat, that holiest of holies, I have quite recently selected an Indianman of exceptional qualities for the high post of Assistant Secretary to Government. It is the first time I think that an Indian has held such an appointment. This is a record on which we have reasons, I think, to congratulate ourselves and I have only to add that since I have been in India in every instance in which an Indian has been selected the appointment has been made open at the instance of and invariably with the cordial acquiescense of the Secretary to Government in the Finance Department the Hon'ble Mr. Meston.

The motion was withdrawn.

MR. GOKHLE'S RESOLUTIONS.

After lunch Mr. Gokhae's resolutions on the reduction of expenditure under Salt and Customs were negatived.

Mr. Gokhale's resolution on the reduction of the Post Offices allotment was withdrawn.

Mr. Gokhale's resolution for the curtailment of the Telegraph allotment by half a lakh was lost.

Mr. Gokhale, in moving the reduction of working expenditure on Railways admitted that since last year there had been some reduction, but the amount was still unduly high.

Sir T. R. Wynne maintained that until Indians showed their fitness it was not possible to employ them in larger numbers than at present.

Mr. Gokhale contended that Railway Administrations had not afforded reasonable facilities for Indions to prove their fitness.

The motion was lost by 10 to 43.

Mr. Butler then introduced his various budget heads, including education and sanitation. It might occur to some Honourable members that even larger grants might have been made for primary education. But experience had shown that too large and sudden grants for primary schools led to waste and to the opening of schools which had eventually to be closed for want of funds to maintain them. It was intended to mature schemes in consultation with Local Governments for a definite programme of advance in Primary education.

ALLOTMENT FOR DELHI DURBAR.

Mr. Earle introduced the Home Department Heads. In course of a long speech he said :—

The Council will observe that under the head of general administration Imperial provision has been made for a net expenditure of Rs. 93 lakhs by the Imperial Government in connection with the visit to India of His Majesty the King Emperor and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, and for an outlay of 2 lakhs of rupees on account of the latter ceremony by the Administrations of the North-Western Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan. Increases are also observable in connection with the formation of the new Education Department with a new member. The net cost of the New Department, including the member's pay is Rs. 1,42,000. On the other hand the cost of the enlarged Legislative Council has been less than was anticipated in the budget for 1911-12 showing Rs 1·52 lakhs as against Rs. 2·01 budgetted for 1910-11. Under the same head Provincial, the Council will observe that provision is made for an expenditure of Rs. 14.88 lakhs for provincial camps and provincial guests in connection with the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Provision has also been made for changes in the Executive Council in Bengal for a full year. These amount to Rs. 2 lakhs as against the outlay of 71 lakhs on the removal of the Offices from Shillong to Dacca. Savings are expected on hill allowances and contingent charges.

Mr. Sinha moved his resolution for a well equipped library to the Council Chamber.

Mr. Earle replied that the question of a suitable house accommodation for the Council was under consideration and the request for the library would also be duly considered.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Carlyle then introduced the Revenue and Public Works portion of the Budget.

Mr. Robertson next introduced the Headings under Commerce and Industry Department. He alluded to considerable economies which had been carried out in Stationery Department.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, dealing with the Post Office said that prospects were bright and Mr. Dumpster next explained interesting facts regarding the Telegraph Department.

Sir T. R. Wynne followed and in course of a lengthy speech said:— "In the first place I think we are on the eve of a very considerable increase in the mileage of new lines to be constructed annually. In the second place if rains are propitious and crops good, I see every hope of Railways maintaining their present figure of surplus contributions to the Imperial revenue and perhaps increasing it."

The Council then adjourned.

FATAL RAILWAY TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

Lieut. Hill and two men Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 8.

Information reached Rangoon, the afternoon, of a very serious accident on the Lushai Branch of the Burma Railways. Yesterday morning, Mr Arnott, Assistant Engineer, whose Headquarters are at Maymyo, was trolleying down from Zibingyi station. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Hill of the Goorkha Rifles and had also on his trolley four trolleymen. Shortly after passing the fourth reversing station the trolley ran into an up-goods special train with disastrous consequences to those on the trolley. Lieutenant Hill died very shortly after the accident. Mr. Arnott was conveyed to the Mandalay Hospital as soon as possible and is reported to be in a very critical condition. Two trolleymen were killed on the spot and the third who was taken to the hospital is also in a critical condition. The remaining trolleyman was not seriously injured.

The latest news from Mandalay about the injured is that both the trolleymen are doing as well as can be expected and that Mr. Arnott is in a semi-comatose state. He was also badly cut about the face and head and had his left elbow dislocated.

Mr. Arnott had been in the service of the Railways, since December 10th, 1908, and was in charge of Maymyo Sub-Division.

It is believed that Lieutenant Hill missed No. 118 Down train that morning, and was hurrying after it on the trolley with Mr. Arnott when the accident happened.

The Agent of the Company has left for Mandalay for enquiry.

THE DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association was held last evening, when Mr. Madge was re-elected President and Mr. T A Milne, Secretary. The meeting passed the following resolution:—That this meeting of the domiciled community calls upon all sections of the community to unite cordially in the defence of its common cause in India and join the Association which is the only recognised body that watches over and works in the interest of the community.

THE MOHURRUM RIOTS.

Official Reports.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following reports forwarded by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to Government concerning the recent Mohurrum riots in Bombay, have been issued by the Judicial Department together with a Government Resolution:—

Under date January 20th, the Commissioner of Police reported :—

I have the honour to state with regret that a serious outbreak took place in the City on the early morning of the 12th January, in connection with the Mohurrum Tabut procession and that it was followed on the afternoon of the same day by a violent disturbance of such a character that I was forced to send for a magistrate to give an order to the troops, on duty as the scene of disturbance, to fire on the mob. I submit hereunder a full account of the circumstances which rendered this order necessary.

The Mohurrum of 1911 commenced on the 2nd January. As Government are aware I had with their approval issued a notification dated 8th December 1910 closing Pakmodia Street, Dhabu Street Doctor Street, Chimna Butcher Street and Mutton Street to all processionist throughout the Mohurrum. This order was rendered necessary by the behaviour of the Mahomedan Mohollas at the Mohurrum of 1910 and by the intolerable rowdiness and obscene license which for the last 6 or 7 years has characterized the progress of the procession through the Shiav Borah locality of Doctor Street and neighbouring lanes.

The notification was not favourably received by the lower classes who take part in the Bombay Mohurrum, but was welcomed both by the Shias and respectable Sunnis as a step in the right direction. Up to about a week before the first night of the festival it was generally understood that the various Mohollas would not apply for licenses and that they would sulk as they did last year. This in itself constitutes a serious menace to public peace and order, as the non-appearance of the tabuts and tazias in the streets let loose the gangs or tolis (numbering several thousands and composed of the riffraff of the Musalman quarter) which usually accompany the mimic tombs to the water-side. However after considered vacillation the leading Mohollas, Rangari Kolsa, Chuna Batti and others, held a meeting at which it was decided openly to apply for licences to me and to celebrate the festival in the usual manner. Shortly after this meeting it transpired that one of those who advocated most strongly the application for licenses and the observance of the police orders regarding Doctor Street was one Badlu, who lives in Madanpura and controls a tabut supported by the Julhai weavers of that locality. It appears that his action was part of a settled policy between himself and the notorious Rangari Moholla the nature of which will be disclosed a little further on. It also transpired that the Konkani Mahomedan Mohollas were up in arms both against my order and against Rangari Moholla and its leader, Latiff, the tea shop-keeper, and that they found strong sympathisers among the Mohollas of the E division, and Bengalpura, Teli Gali, Bapu Hajam and Kasai Mohollas in the B division. The bone of contention was the closing of Doctor Street. The Konkani Mahomedans declared that the behaviour of the Mohollas at the Mohurrum of 1910 had forced upon the Police Commissioner his action in regard to Doctor Street which was perfectly true, and secondly that that behaviour had been dictated and forced upon all the Mohollas in 1910 by Latiff and the Memons of Rangari Moholla, which was also perfectly true. They were incensed to find Latiff now advocating the observance of the festival and obedience to the Police order and declared that they would not lift their tabuts and would not have anything further to do with Rangari Moholla. Nevertheless, while thus secretly determined not to go out in procession and nursing violent hostility to Rangari Moholla, they declared openly that there was nothing amiss and applied for tabut licenses as soon as Rangari, Kolsa and Chuna Batti Mohollas applied for theirs.

The police of Badlu and Latiff of Rangari Moholla became apparent as soon as Latiff applied for his tabut-license. He asked me personally to grant the Julhais a pass for the procession. For finding that there was considerable feeling against him among the Konkanis and the Mohollas who sympathised with them he foresaw that unless he commanded a strong following from some other quarter the Rangari Moholla procession would be rather a poor one. He therefore without doubt arranged with Badlu that if he (Latiff) could squeeze a pass out of the Police the Julhais were to amalgamate with his Moholla and make a brave display in front of the recalcitrant Mohollas.

PARLEY WITH THE JULHAIS.

I refused absolutely to give a pass after consulting all persons who were in a position to give an opinion on the point. Government are aware that the Julhais are an extremely illiterate and fanatical population. When once an individual gate influence over them, they will do anything that he asks; and it has always been the policy of the police to forbid their bringing their tabut out in the ordinary procession and to forbid their coming anywhere south of the Parsi Statue on the Katal-ki-rat and the last day. The Julhais can, if they obtain a pass bring out a toli of about 3,000 men, all armed with lathis, many of which are knobbed and tipped with brass or iron. I have had something to do with them, in the matter of getting them re-employed after a strike and getting their back wages paid up by their employers, and in view of the gratitude which they professed for this help I decided to send for Badlu myself and explain to him that it was impossible for me to grant them a pass, much as I regretted my inability to do so. Badlu after 20 minutes' talk with me was quite reasonable and undertook not to worry any more about a pass and to keep his following cool. Apparently Latiff and Rangari Moholla were not very pleased at my having checkmated them and from that moment Latiff began to talk somewhat ambiguously about the possible failure of the procession. Badlu, however, stuck to his promise to me and the Julhais as a body took their tabut out and immersed it in the usual way in the area north of the Parsi Statue.

The next symptom of possible trouble concerned the "ugarani" or collection of funds for the Tabut and procession which each Moholla levies on the general public. Government are possibly not aware that it costs a Moholla anything from Rs. 100 to 400 to erect a Tabut and carry it out, and there are in all 105 Mohollas in the city which usually do so. The bulk of this money is extorted—there is no other word for it—from Marwadi and Bania merchants, who are threatened with physical injury unless they subscribe liberally. Just prior to the commencement of the Mohurrum certain Marwadi merchants came and made a complaint at the Paidhuni Police Station that they were being harassed and assaulted by the Bengalpura Mohollas. The Divisional Police very properly made an enquiry into the complaint and finding it to be true sent for the leaders of that Moholla and gave them a very strict warning not to extort any more money from Hindu merchants. This was treated as a grievance and Latiff himself had the impertinence to come to the Head Police Office and complain that "the police were not assisting the collection of funds."

Added to these alleged grievances, rumour was also rife that the Bohras had been openly boasting that they had got Doctor Street closed and that they had won a victory over the Sunnis. I believe there is some foundation for this and that some of the lower class Bohras, who number amongst them several very bad characters, did inflame the minds of individual Sunnis by talking and acting in a very indiscreet manner.

HOW THE MOHURRUM OPENED.

Such was the position at the opening of the Mohurrum on the 2nd January. In view of the notification alluded to above and in order to prevent any attempt to push Doctor Street I had to place a permanent cordon round the prohibited area from the first night, consisting of 324 native police and 30 European officers. In addition to this I had strong guards at Paidhuni, Sulliman Chowkey, the J. J. Hospital Corner and Nall Bazar, which were strengthened from the 6th night of the Mohurrum with pickets of armed police and mounted police. The men on the cordon and at the places mentioned were on practically continuous duty for ten nights and days, a few only being allowed off duty as opportunity offered to get their meals. I bring to the notice of Government that the strain on these men was very great and that in consequence of the disturbance on the last day I had to keep them on for three days and night after their duty should in ordinary circumstances have ceased.

Nothing of any importance happened on the first night, except a little scuffle at the Shia Imambara

on Jail Road, when a Sunni Toli was passing with music. The caretaker dashed out and abuse the Toli which retorted by flinging a few stones at the Imambara and playing more loudly than before. This trouble was however allayed and no serious consequences ensued. On the 2nd night (following the first day) nothing of importance occurred, and the same was the case up to the 5th January. On that day I personally interviewed the leaders of the Pathans, Sidis and Panjabis and asked them to warn their respective class-fellows against going out and joining any Toli. This day promised to do. No Sidis or Panjabis came out; but on the last day when the trouble commenced the Pathans and Peshawaris were out in considerable force, throwing stones at the tram-cars and the Police, in spite of the fact that Samad Khan, one of the Pathan headmen, tried his best to hold his branch in check.

On the same day (5th January) I received a report from the D division that, according to rumour, the only Mohollas that intended to go out with their tabuts were Rangari, Kolsa and Chuna Batty Mohollas, and that if they actually did go out there would be trouble in Nagpada. Other rumours of an equally disquieting nature were abroad, which obliged the C. I. D. and Inspector Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ibrahim to redouble their efforts to smooth away spurious grievances and bring about a feeling of tranquillity. Nevertheless we hoped for the best and watched the "panjas" and the "pethis" come out on the 5th night (6th January) and pass down Grant Road without making any serious attempt to break away down Doctor Street.

A NEW DOCTOR STREET.

On the 7th night of Moharram (Sunday, the 8th January) the Rangari Moholla Toli and the Halai Memon Moholla Toli turned out in force at a very late hour. In spite of the Police order that they should be back in their Mohollas by 2 a.m., it was 4 a.m. before they reached home and it was 4-30 a.m. before the Deputy Commissioners and I were able to leave the City. Before they started a reminder was sent to them about the carrying of "lathis" and bludgeons and, so far as I can gather out of the two to three thousand persons composing each toli, a considerable number were unarmed when they left their Mohollas. They wandered out of the B division into the C division and thence gradually up Khoja Street to Grant Road. When they arrived at Sulliman Chowkey, Superintendent Priestley, who had been with them on their peregrinations for 2 hours and 20 minutes, reported that they had collected sticks on the route and had even torn down and armed themselves with the poles which support the awnings over the shops. As they passed me they appeared to be in a condition of considerable exaltation and I was able to note the scum of which the tolis were composed. There is no question of religion or religious fervour here. The tolis are irreligious rascality let loose for five days and nights to play intolerable mischief in the streets and terrorize the peaceful householder. On their way out from their Moholla the Rangari toli took a new route. Instead of coming direct up Abdul Rehman Street, as it always has done, it turned off into the Koka Bazaar, where many Bohras live and where there is a Bohra masjid, and there it drummed and played and hurled obscene abuse at the Bohras in the same way as it had done in Doctor Street. In fact it passed the ward round that though Doctor Street had been closed by the Police, it had found a new Doctor Street and has checkmated the Commissioner.

The action of these two tolis produced the inevitable result. Some of the others, who were hesitating about coming out, got their blood up and turned out in great force on the following night (Monday the 9th). They were Kolsa Moholla, Kasai Moholla (the beefbutchers), the Bapty Road Chillichors or hack victoria drivers, and Teli Gali. These tolis also were fully armed. We held a consultation as to whether it was advisable to rush in and disarm the crowds; but in view of the enormous size of the tolis, and the fact that most of our police were locked up in the cordoned area, and further that any show of force would have inevitably led to a disturbance of a serious character, I let the question of sticks slide and confined the police to urging the tolis home as quickly as possible. From the 6th night, we had to exercise the greatest caution in order not to precipitate a conflict, and in doing so we were obliged to wink at certain things which with a stronger police force we might have forcibly put down. We kept Doctor Street and the other streets hermetically closed from the beginning to the end, but this was only achieved by denuding our main post and a considerable portion of the City of both European and Native police.

Two points deserve notice in connection with the toli procession of the 9th January. Firstly Kasai Moholla on its way home turned into Koka Bazaar, assaulted one or two Bohras, and looted a few shops. On hearing this I drew off my armed police guard at Paidhuni and placed it in Koka Bazaar, and also placed 5 armed native police at each end. Secondly Teli Moholla took the ominous step of coming out a short distance and then going back to its quarters. This is invariably a dangerous sign; and there is little doubt that Teli Moholla did this as a signal to the Konkani Moholla, Bengalpura, and the Mohollas of the E division that the Moharram was to be wrecked, partly as a protest against the closing of Doctor Street and partly out of enmity to Rangari Moholla. Once more the C. I. D. and Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ibrahim did their best to smooth away difficulties and once more we looked forward with slightly diminished hopes to the next day (10th January). When one left for home at 5 a. m., on the 10th January one could not help feeling that the odds were slightly against our getting through the festival without trouble, but I still hoped that if Rangari, Kolsa and Chuna Batti Mohollas came out properly on the 10th night or Katal-ki-rat the others would lift their tabuts on the last day, and all would be well.

On the 9th night (10th January) we exerted all our influence to keep the various Mohollas in a good temper. Mr. Vincent went with his most trusted C. I. D. officers to the E division Mohollas, spoke with the crowd, listened to their Wazz or nightly discourse, subscribed to thier funds and finally left them apparently happy and determined to carry out their tabuts properly. Meanwhile Mr. Gadney and I visited the B divison tabuts, talked with the tabutwallas, and endeavoured to ally the tension, which was obviously spreading through the Musalman quarter. At the four chief Mohollas we visited we were received in friendly style; but I was made to understand secretly that none of them would lift their tabuts unless Rangari Moholla gave the lead, and that the Konkani Mohollas were absolutely obdurate and hostile. The latter fact was sufficiently proved by the non-appearance of the Bara Imam Sandal procession, which usually starts from Khoja Street on the 9th night. It serves as the barometer of the Moharum and its non-appearance in the streets usually indicates storm. Every form of persuasion was used to make the licensee start out as soon as the news of his recalcitrance reached me. But to no avail. Whether the licensee was a member of the cabal bent upon creating disturbance of whether he was, as he stated, afraid to move out, I cannot exactly say. But it is tolerably certain that the recalcitrant faction, including Bengalpura and Teli Gali, sent him a secret message that if he dared to leave Khoja Street he and his processionists would be mobbed and hurt. In spite of this we persuaded Chuna Batti Moholla to issue, and they were followed by old and new Bengalpura who were playing a double game, and by Kasar Gali and Wadi Bandar whom Mr. Vincent had screwed up to the starting point by his diplomatic visit. Nothing of note occurred during this procession of several thousand persons except that they started late and kept us in the streets till 4-45 a.m.

KATAL-KI-RAT.

Thus we reached the 10th night or Katal-ki-rat which precedes the last or Immersion Day (January 11th). On the night of the 11th January, I reached Paidhuni at 10 p.m., and there met Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, who had heard conflicting rumours and had offered his services to me in case I required them. We determined to wait there until the processions of the B division began to move out round the City, which should have happened about 11-45 p.m. By midnight the streets were crowded, but there was no sign of a procession. At 12-30 a.m., I received information that Latiff and Rangari Moholla had started out. In order to make quite certain I went off down Abdul Rehman Street to find out where they were and give them a lead forward. I could not find them for some time, but finally caught sight of their torches moving down the south end of Koka Bazaar towards Carnac Road, in other words in the opposite direction to which they ought to have been moving. The next thing I heard was that they had turned back, placed their tabut down in its mandwa and declined to go any further. Knowing that this in itself spelt trouble and having been told that unless Rangari Moholla lifted its tabut none of the others would, I sent the divisional police to fetch Latiff, and told him that if he did not take out his tabut in procession along the proper route I would leave no stone unturned to punish him. Latiff was genuinely afraid and promised to start out again. So at length about 1-45 a.m., the Rangari Moholla tabut moved up Abdul Rehman Street towards Paidhuni with drums, band, torches and a bullock cart containing oil and wood to replenish the torches. On arrival at Paidhuni, Latiff implored police protection for his procession, in view of the anger of Teli Gali, Bengalpura and the Konkani Mohollas. I, therefore, sent 4 sowars, several foot police, and 4 European officers with the procession, while Mr. Vincent and some C. I. D. men undertook to walk ahead and see them safely into the C division limits. Having thus started Rangari Moholla off, I went down to Kolsa Moholla, Chuna Batti and Halai Moholla to get them to start out. Kolsa Moholla had already set forth once, but had retreated on hearing that Rangari Moholla had also done so. After immense delay, caused by these Mohollas making excuses that they had no coolies to carry the tabuts and that their bandsmen had run away, we managed to get all three into one long line containing several thousand persons and brought them out to the junction of Memonwada Road and Bhendy Bazaar. It was now about 3-30 a.m. At the moment that front ranks turned the corner I looked up Bhendy Bazaar and saw in the far distance the lights and flares of Rangari Moholla returning. Knowing the hereditary animosity between Kolsa and Rangari Mohollas and believing that if they met face to face in Bhendy Bazaar there would be a free fight I managed with the help of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ibrahim and B division police to push the whole procession into Goghari Moholla, on its way up to the Null Bazaar and Khoja Street, before Rangari Moholla had had time to get as far south. I sent two European police officers and some native police with the procession to see it safely through the C and E divisions. Meanwhile I had received information from Mr. Gadney who was at Sulliman Chowkey that a very ugly looking crowd was following behind the Rangari Moholla Toli; and having got rid of the three other Mohollas, I determind to await the arrival of Rangari Moholla at Paidhuni and see what happened. About 3-45 a. m. it reached me in very sorry plight. It appears that having seen the tabut and toli safely into the C division, Mr. Vincent cleared off by a side street to Null Bazaar and escorted it thence to Sulliman Chowkey. By that time the Toli was being followed by an obviously hostile crowd, whistling and shouting "Huriya Huriya" the usual signal for disorder. Four more European officers from Sulliman Chowkey and the Doctor Street guard were therefore sent with the procession while Mr. Vincent and a few C. I. D. Officers walked behind the processions and between it and the crowd. Thus they left Sulliman Chowkey. After rounding the J. J. Hospital Corner into Bhendy Bazaar the trouble began. The crowd which was strengthened every minute by swarms of malcontents from the side galis practically mobbed the police and the tabut procession all the way down Bhendy Bazaar. They shouted, whistled and used the filthiest language, they stoned the police and Rangari Moholla unceasingly; they beat the sowars and their horses with lathis, bringing one down; they in a word carried on a hand-to-hand conflict as far as Paidhuni. The torch-bearers of Rangari Moholla put down their lights and fled and the mob threw the lighted wood at the police. The tabut was within an aceof being abandoned when the Police seized the bearers and forced them to carry it on. Latiff was quivering with fear. Several time the European police begged Mr. Vincent to give orders to fire on the mob, which it was increasingly difficult to ward off, and each time Mr. Vincent, who showed remarkable coolness, refused telling them to use their batons only and force the tabut and procession into the safer lanes of the B divison. So they gradually arrived, fighting with the mob the whole way and being continuously stoned. A European officer and 2 native constables had to be sent to hospital to get their flag wounds dressed. At one point of the route a Pathan ranged himself on the side of the police and did remarkable execution on the mob with a "lathi".

MILITARY CALLED IN.

On hearing from Mr. Vincent at Paidhuni what had happened and seeing that the crowd was increasing round the police station, I decided (a) to call for military assistance in picketing the streets and (b) to have a baton-charge on the mob. By this time it was quite obvious that the mob was composed of the worst elements in the recalcitrant Konkani Mohollas, Bengalpura and Tali Gali aided, I believe, by the Kasai Moholla and Babu Hajam Mohalla badmashes who had definitely declined to lift their tabut. Since the 6th night I had, with the approval and assistance of General Swann, quartered 2 companies of the Warwickshire Regiment in the Head Police office as a precautionary measure. For eighty of these I at once telephoned and they arrived within 7 minutes. I at once ordered them to be quartered at Paidhuni, Koka Bazaar, Nawab's Masjid the junction of Erskine and Sandhurst roads, the J. J. Hospital Corner, the Null Bazaar and Doctor Street. Having telephoned for the troops I ordered the police to charge and disperse the mob. This they did with very good-will and considerable success, though it was very difficult in the darkness to see what damage was done. Anyhow the mob dashed up the darker lanes and streets leading off Bhendy Bazaar and Paidhuni, and before they could collect again in force the troops had arrived. The sight of these put a check upon the mob's intentions and they gradually melted away for the time being. Meanwhile fearing that Kolsa Moholla, Chuna Batti and Halai Moholla would be subjected to a similar attack I sent off police to call them back at once to their Mohollas from the C division. The police discovered Kolsa Moholla and Halai Moholla and turned them back: but Chuna Batti had gone far ahead and was lost for the time being in the north of the C division. By the time, however, that it reached the Bhendy Bazaar I had posted the troops and the procession had therefore a comparatively quiet passage back to its Moholla.

In view of the rather serious situation created by the above circumstances I decided to leave the city for rest for 3 hours only. Mr. Vincent and I left at 6 a.m. and returned at 9 a.m., while Mr. Gadney stayed on till 9 a.m. and then went off on relief till 12 noon (on Thursday the 12th January). I also warned Rangari Moholla, Kolsa Moholla, Chuna Batti and Halai Moholla that if they wished to immerse their tabuts in the afternoon at Carnac Bandar they must go straight down from their Mohollas to Carnac Road and not attempt to move up to and north of Paidhuni. They however refused to lift their taouts or go out all.

THE TROUBLE AT PAIDHUNI.

By 1 p.m. on Thursday it was fairly obvious that we were in for trouble. Huge crowds paraded the streets, and about 2 p.m. I received news that there was a certain amount of spasmodic stone throwing at Paidhuni. I had definite information that not a single Moholla would lift its tabut. Believing that there was likely to be trouble in the neighbourhood of Doctor Street I remained on duty at Sulliman Chowkey, where I was joined by General Swann and Major Capper. About 4-40 p.m. as no further news had come from Paidhuni, I decided to go and lie down for a short time, as I had had only 4 hours sleep on the morning of the 11th and none since. I went off down Doctor Street to see that all was well and inspected the position there, and was making my way outside the Musalman quarter when I was caught up by the Commandant, Mounted police, who told me that a message had just been received at Sulliman Chowkey to the effect that the situation at Paidhuni was very serious. I therefore rode straight back to Paidhuni.

On arrival there I found the road littered with new road-metal which was being flung at the police and the tram-cars and the military pickets by two large mobs situated, the one in Bhendy Bazaar and the other in Memonwada which debouches on Paidhuni. It was reported to me that about 4 p m. the mob began to be very troublesome and the Paidhuni police went out with some mounted police to move them, but were forced to retire. At 4-15 the police again made a sally on the mob, but were stoned back again to Paidhuni. At about 4-30 p m the tram-traffic between the J. J. Hospital and Paidhuni came perforce to a standstill. A European in a motor car was stoned. The police then rushed out again and the mob retreated a little distance up Banian Row and Paidhuni Road and stoned them from there. Meanwhile a gang of Mahomedans at the junction of Chuna Batti were stoning carriages and trams. A tram-car in which a lady was seated was stopped by another gang and stones were thrown at the lady, who was hit on the left cheek. Then a number of Musalman youths got hold of the lady's skirts, and as far as Sub-Inspector Butterfield (who was coming up to her rescue) could see, tried to pull the lady out of the car. Sub-Inspector Butterfield and 3 privates of the Warwicks with 6 constables then appeared on the scpt. They were met by a shower of road-metal but forced the mob some 20 or 25 paces up Chuna Batti whenge they were continuously stoned. Each time that they retired the crowd pressed forward again. At about 5 p. m. their retreat was cut off by another mob which commenced throwing stones from the opposite side in Banian Cross Road and Pinjrapur Road. At 5-10 roughly Sub-Inspector Butterfield saw the military officer at Paidhuni signal to him and the soldiers to get away from the danger zone, and as their retreat was cut off and they were unable fight their way through they ensconced themselves behind a Municipal urinal at the junction of Chuna Batti and held the crowd off until firing commenced. While in this position they were continuously stoned both from the street and from the houses. Among those injured by the stoning of the trams was a Hindu solicitor whose companion reports that there was a group of Pathans with stones at Nawab's Masjid, and that the car in which he and his friend were sitting was stoned by bodies of rioters on both sides of Bhendy Bazaar from Nawab's Masjid to Paidhuni. Mr. Paton of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company who had come down with his wife to see the tabut procession and occupied an upper room in a house at the corner of Memonwada and Bhendy Bazaar reports that he had to close the windows of the room in the side and rear against stones that were flung from the street. In referring to a group of Pathans who halted under the verandah of the house he writes:—

"In my twenty years' experience of this country I never before witnessed behaviour which so impressed me with a sense of sinister intentions."

Such was the position when I arrived about 5 p. m. The first thing I did was to ride forward a little way and have a look at both crowds. This produced a volley of road-metal. In the Memonwada crowd I observed 3 Pathans throwing stones and urging on the rest and that established my conviction that the Pathans were on the war-path. My experience of previous disturbances shows that the Pathans at the very first sign of disturbance begin to collect in small gangs at various points, and if the crowd once gets out of hand they turn out in force and begin setting fire to shops and looting. This is unquestionably what they were preparing for when I saw them.

THE FIRING.

I then looked at the Bhendy Bazaar mob, which completely covered the street as far as the eye could reach. In the front of it I noticed several boys throwing stones. I had already made up my mind that firing would have to be resorted to, as we had exhausted all attempts at pacific methods by Thursday morning at 3 p.m. and as also there was every possibility of the mob rising at Null Bazaar, Two Tanks and Sulliman Chowkey if the Bhendy Bazaar mob were not given a proper lesson. But I wanted to get rid of the boys first. Therefore about 5-10 p.m. I called the officer (Lieutenant Davis) in charge of the military picket and asked him to line up his men across both roads and place them in position to fire, but "not" to fire until they received the order to do so. I hoped that the appearance of the soldiers would (a) frighten the boys in the Bhendy Bazaar mob away and (b) induce the mob to cease throwing stones and disperse. As regards (a) the movement had the desired effect and the small boys bolted; as regards (b) the mob retreated for a minute and then came forward again to from 30 or 40 yards distance from the soldiers and recommenced stoning them. I was standing immediately behind the soldiers and saw them dodging the metal, while a stone hit Lieutenant Davis, near whom I was standing. At about 5-17 p.m. Rao Bahadur Setalvad, 4th Presidency Magistrate, for whom I had telephoned at 5-10 p.m., arrived on the scene and I pointed out the general position to him and told him that I thought we should have to fire. He saw both mobs, he saw the troops being stoned and he saw the condition of the road. At roughly 5-20 p.m. he gave the order to fire.

The troops fired 72 rounds and put an end to the disturbance. As a result of the firing 14 persons were killed, 6 persons were injured and subsequently died in the hospital, and 27 were injured, of whom 6 were treated and discharged immediately. Of the dead, 7 were Hindus who were mixed up in the mob and the rest were Mahomedans; and of the 27 injured 19 were Mahomedans, 7 were Hindus and one was a Christian.

I greatly regret that we had to resort to extreme measures: but considering that the mob had been out at 3 a. m. and had had to be repulsed by the police, that the temper of the badmash element had been getting steadily worse, and that the mob collected again in the afternoon in spite of the presence of the troops; considering also that stone throwing had been going on for fully an hour before I arrived at Paidhuni, that all traffic was stopped, that the police at Paidhuni had three times tried to clear the mob, that the Pathans were bent on mischief and that I was very apprehensive of trouble in other parts of the city if the disorder at Bhendy Bazaar was not put down very sharply, I am of opinion that by recorting to firing on the two mobs at Paidhuni we probably saved firing in other parts of the Musalman quarter and therefore greater loss of life. Government are aware how rapidly the spirit of tumult spreads particularly among a populace like that of the Mohorram celebrants who belong to the lowest classes and actually regard the Mohorram not as an opportunity for religious emotion but as the one chance vouchsafed them during the year of letting loose the forces of rascality and disorder and attacking the police and the public in more or less organised gangs. The information which I received from the Katal-ki-rat onwards showed that there was a definite intention to create disorder and the fact that new road metal had been collected in the galis leading off Bhendy Bazaar clearly shows that an outbreak was contemplated. I believe firmly that had we not taken extreme measures at Paidhuni, we should have had to face rioting throughout the whole area bounded by Two Tanks, Falkland Road and Bhendy Bazaar.

I also regret greatly the presence of Hindus amongst the killed and wounded. It is impossible on such occasions to protect the innocent; but considering that the crowd had collected and been throwing stones for fully an hour before firing took place and that the divisional police had warned them to disperse, it is a matter of great regret that the Hindus, if they were innocent, did not disappear. I do not think the firing of the troops was in any way haphazard or open to censure, for had it been so they must have killed an old beggar woman who was sitting on the pavement of Bhendi Bazaar with rioters on both sides of her. On either side of her a man was shot, but she was left untouched and was subsequently led into Paidhuni by the police.

On the other hand it is an undeniable fact that Hindus and particularly the sectional bad characters amongst them take a prominent part in the Mohorram tolis and mob. Mr. Paton, who was an eye-witness of the whole outbreak, writes:—

"Under our eyes, and were between the mob and troops all the while, the troops and police were murderously stoned, happily without any serious mishap, for close upon three-quarters of an hour. No law-abiding citizen had therefore any right to have been in either of the mobs and most certainly not at the late moment when the firing took place. If any were there at the outset of the stone-throwing he had most amply time and warning in which to get away, and if any stayed out of curiosity he had only himself to blame if he suffered along with the badmashes with whom he chose to herd."

Just after the firing ceased and both mobs had disappeared, General Swann arrived at Paidhuni; and at his suggestion I called up from the Head Police Office the balance of the Warwickshire Regiment and from Marine Lines 4 companies of the 96th Berar Infantry. These were posted at once throughout the disturbed area. The measures taken at Paidhuni, however, had such an effect that by 10 p.m. I was able to draw off some of the military from each picket. By 12 midnight on Thursday I was able to send all British troops back to barracks and by 12 midnight on Sunday the 15th January I was able to send back all the native infantry and reduce the police guard. This was partly due to the action of the police on Friday and Saturday in arresting a large number of persons who were identified as having played a prominent part in the disturbance both of Thursday morning and Thursday afternoon. All those persons against whom definite evidence is forthcoming are being placed before the magistracy By Friday morning all was outwardly quiet and the City had resumed its normal aspect. Since then there has been nothing to record beyond the fact that the bad characters of a particular type who signalize their mode of life by wearing their hair long in front and curled have had their locks cropped by the barber for fear of being arrested by the police as participants in the toli disturbances.

CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION.

There are certain points in this sorry business of the Moharsam of 1911, which give some cause for satisfaction:—

The police carried out their orders regarding Doctor Street to the very letter and kept it hermetically closed from the first to the last day.

The courage and self-restraint shewn by Mr. Vincent, the European officers, the 4 sowars and the native foot police who accompanied the Rangari Moholla tabut from the J. J. Hospital to Paidhuni in the early hours of the 12th under a continuous attack with stones, lighted wood and lathis are worthy of the highest praise.

The material support which was received from General Swann and his staff went far towards recompensing the Police Commissioner for the anxiety and worry of a ten days' struggle to checkmate the forces of disorder. General Swann himself spent the 6th night with me at Sulliman Chowki up to 4 a.m. with the sole object of shewing the public that he and I were working together. And many must have recognized him and drawn their own conclusions. But the ever-mendacious badmashes to suit their own ends spread a report broadcast that he was the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, sent down purposely by the Viceroy to see my Moharram arrangements, and further that he had threatened to report me in unfavourable terms to the Viceroy for having closed Doctor Street and spoiled the Moharram! This tale was repeated everywhere and was firmly believed by a large section of the populace. General Swann was also present at Sulliman Chowki on the last day and also at Paidhuni. I cannot sufficiently express my thanks for his help, and for the ready assistance afforded by Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and his regiment, and subsequently by Colonel Powys Lane and the 96th Berar Infantry. General Swann has certainly proved himself a friend in need to the police

I must express my thanks to Inspector Khan Bahadur Shaik Ibrahim and the Mahomedan officers of the Criminal Investigation Department for their continuous efforts throughout a period of nearly three weeks to smooth away all difficulties and keep the Mohollas in a good temper. That their efforts ultimately proved fruitless was no fault of theirs but was due to circumstances beyond their control. I have lively sense of their unremitting efforts to ensure a peaceful Moharram.

Mr. Ardeshir Umrigar deserves special mention in that for a period of a week he supplied free of all cost at Paidhuni, Sulliman Chowki and Null Bazaar mineral water, tea, coffee, sandwiches and light refreshments for the use of the European police officers who were on continuous duty at and near those points both by day and night. For the native constables who were in the streets for ten days and nights and who had no time to go to their homes I provided 2 annas per diem apiece to enable them to buy a meal and tea. A portion, if not the whole of the sum thus involved, has been offered to me by Rao Bahadur Keshavji N. Sailor, so that possibly I may not have to ask Government to sanction this extra but necessary expenditure.

Credit is due to Badlu and the Madanpura Julhais for accepting the position, keeping their promise to me, and performing their Moharram and tabut immersion in the regular way without giving the smallest trouble to the police.

Great credit is due to the divisional police of all ranks for the manner in which they performed a vegil of ten days and nights for the self-restraint which they showed in dealing with the mob.

In conclusion I must raise the question as to what should be our policy for the future in regard to the Moharram. As matters are at present there is no vestige of religion or religious fervour in the toli-processions and the tabut processions. On the contrary the Moharram has become, and it utilized as, merely an excuse for rascality to burst its usual barriers and flow over the city in a current of excessive turbulence. For ten days every year the Hindu merchants, are blackmailed and harassed until they pay a contribution to the cost of the procession; the police who are not half numerous enough to guard the whole area involved are kept in the streets for ten days and nights and ordinary police work simply disappears, as there is no officer at the police stations to record complaints and no native Police to take up an enquiry; a large portion of the Shia population has to evacuate its houses and take refuse in Saesette for fear of insult and assault: and in the end if the police hold fast and insist upon rascality keeping within certain limits, the city has to face the distressing spectacle of open disorder and its complement of drastic repression.

The only unobjectionable features of the ten days' celebration are the nightly "Waaz" or religious discourses by chosen preachers. But, unfortunately, these are little patronised by those to whom they would do most good, namely, the bad characters in the tolis.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution is appended:—The Governor in Council has given careful consideration to the reports of the disturbance which took place in the City of Bombay on 12th January on the occasion of the Moharram festival. He is of opinion that the police acted throughout with great discretion and restraint and that the final appeal to military force was necessary for the public security. The loss of life which occurred is much to be regretted but military do not appear to have done more than was consistent with dispersing the mob. The Governor in Council desires to express his thanks to the military authorities for the prompt assistance rendered by them and to Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, and the force under his charge, for their great exertions throughout the whole period of the Moharram.

It now remains to consider the measure to be taken for the future. Government have done all that lay within their power to enable the Moharram processions to be held with due regard to the safety of the law-abiding mass of the community, but without success. In 1909 and 1910 there were no processions; but this year, as in 1901, in spite of every precaution there were scenes of disorder and violence which had ultimately to be quelled by military force with considerable loss of life. Government cannot allow the recurrence of such disturbances, and it has become necessary to consider whether the procession of tabuts, with their attendant tolis, should not be prohibited next year. Before arriving at any final decision, however, Government trust that the Mahomedan community will, through their leaders or otherwise, endeavour to concert effective measures to secure that, while the religious character of the observance of the Moharram is retained, there may be a reasonable guarantee that it shall not again degenerate into lawlessness, discreditable to all concerned and gravely injurious to the interests of Bombay. The Governor in Council will be ready to give the most careful consideration to any such proposals, but it will be possible to adopt them only if they seem to provide a reasonable guarantee against any future disturbance of the peace.

In this connection the leaders of the Mahomedan community could do much to assist the cause of law and order by explaining to the people that the tabut processions and tolis are in no way necessary to the religious celebration of the Moharram. Government have received information that for many years Kazis in Sind have been issuing fatwas inveighing against the degradation of the mourning ceremony, into processions of jesters and mountebanks, and that in the town of Sujawal the people have themselves put a stop to all tabut processions.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

Budget Shows a Surplus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Budget of the Calcutta Corporation for 1911-11 which was presented last evening, showed a surplus of two lakhs. The Chairman drew the special attention of the Corporation to the draft financial statement presented to the Bengal Legislative Council in which, out of the general contribution of Rs 50 lakhs for the Calcutta Improvement Trust, ten lakhs has been provided this year as well as the annual contribution of one and a half lakhs. If the Bill was passed into law the amount the Corporation would be called upon to pay would be about Rs. 4,000. So far, therefore, from being able to reduce the consolidated rate, the Corporation would probably be called upon to increase it by one per cent. and in future by at least one per cent. It was also proposed to borrow 67 lakhs, 49 1-2 lakhs to be expended during the coming year and the balance in 1912-13.

A NOTICE issued by the Indian Telegraph Department states that the public are informed that Arabistan lines are interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwez and Mohammerah should be addressed Post Bushire, whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than sixteen hours Standard Time on Tuesdays.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BASSEIN.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Hector De Gama, a Portuguese European, was charged with the murder of a tongawalla near the Bassein Road Railway station on the 29th January. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. Blunt of Messrs Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, defended the accused.

Parashram Surbha, Police Constable, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was on duty at the Bassein Road Railway-station on the morning of the 29th January last. He heard a report of a gun and wailing. Within a minute or a minute and a half, he said the accused running towards the station followed by Ramdin and Zalamgir who shouted out that the Sahib had shot the deceased dead. At the ticket-collector's gate, the two men seized the accused. The lady also came up and placed her arms round the accused's body. When Ramdin and Zalamgir began dragging the accused towards them, witness caught hold of the gun by the butt and asked them not to drag the accused. They then went away. Witness asked the lady to induce the accused to deliver the gun to him. The lady spoke something in English to the accused, who however would not let go the hold of the gun. A Hindu of the carpenter class came up whom witness asked to persuade the accused to hand over the gun to him. He said something in English to the accused, but the latter would not deliver up the gun. They then took the accused into the waiting-room. Witness had hold of the gun all the time. After having gone into the waiting-room, the accused was again asked to let go the hold of the gun but he would not do so. Witness had held the accused's arm with the gun under it all the time. The accused tried to get the gun from the witness and the gun went off. The lady eventually prevailed upon the accused to deliver the gun, and the latter put it on a table there.

The witness who then cross-examined by Mr. Blunt,

Mr. Blunt: Did the accused actually pull the trigger when the gun went off the second time?

Witness: The accused's hand was on the trigger when the gun went off. Nobody else held the gun at the time.

Senior Sub-Inspector Joseph Pereira of the Bassein Road police deposed to the arrest of the accused.

THE ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused then put in a written statement, in the course of which he said:

I left Bombay at 10 p. m. on the night of Saturday the 28th January from the Church Gate-station for Bassein Road. A friend of mine, by name Remedios had arranged to send a tonga to meet me at Bassein Road station at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 29th January. Remedios had previously told me that the fare for tonga to and from the tank would be Rs. 3. I arrived at the station at 1 a. m, I woke at 4 o'clock and called my butler to see if the tonga which I expected had arrived for me. My butler went out to see if the tonga had arrived for me, came back to me in a minute or two afterwards and told me there was no tonga there. As I thought it was too early to get another tonga I started to make some coffee intending to send for another tonga at five o'clock, or to wait until five o'clock to see if the tonga I was expecting had arrived I took out my gun and put it together so as to have everything ready when the tonga arrived or when another tonga was fetched. At five o'clock I sent my butler out again to see if the tonga I was expecting had arrived. My butler came back directly afterwards and said it had not arrived. I told my butler to go and get another tonga. After about five minutes my butler returned bringing in old man with him. As I cannot speak Hindustani I asked Mr. Spiers who was accompanying me to inquire how much the man would charge to take us were we wanted to go. The tongawalla said either five or six rupees. I am not sure which I knew the proper fare was Rs. 3 because my friend Remedios had told me so, I offered him through Mrs. Spiers Rs. 4. The man refused to take Rs. 4 and went away. As I did not wish to miss the shooting for the sake of a couple of rupees I told my butler to go and try to get another tonga Rs. 4, but if he could not get one for that, to engage the old man and tell him that I would give him Rs. 5 or 6 or whichever it. Was he asked. My butler left with a lamp to go and do as I had directed. Shortly after he left I heard an altercation and I went outside to see what was the matter. I saw my butler and the old man and another man whom I had not seen before arguing together with raised voices. It was a dark night and I was not able to distinguish faces. I went up to the group and said to the new man in an angry voice: "What are you doing?" The man immediately took a step or two back and took a stick out of a cart which was just behind him. He then came towards me in a threatening manner and with the stick raised above his head. He was evidently coming at me with the intention of striking me. I therefore turned round and went back to the waiting-room.

"TONGAWALLA'S THREATENING ATTITUDE."

When I got there I said to Mr. Spiers: "Come along with me and see what is the matter." I myself did not understand the language of the tongawalla. Mrs. Spiers replied that it was very cold and that it would be much better to have the tongawala at the station and told me to go and fetch him. I then put on my overcoat and sun-topee, and in view of the threatening attitude adopted by the tongawalla I did not dare to go back alone without some protection, and therefore I took up my gun and having put in two cartriges went out taking the gun with me. My object in loading the gun was that if they showed signs of attacking me again I could frighten them off by firing the gun into the air. I had no intention whatever of making use of the gun to injure anybody. My sole object in loading the gun was that I might be frighten the tongawallas if they attempted to assault me by letting them see that the gun was loaded. The first man I met was a young man. I did not know whether he was the same man as had raised the stick to me. I asked him whether he would take me in his tonga or not. He replied in English. "Will bring you, Sahib." While I was speaking to the tongawalla I had my gun under my right arm pointing downwards. In fact, I was carrying it in the ordinary way a man does when not engaged in shooting. While I was talking to the tongawalla I heard a man running up behind me and thinking the man was coming on me to attack me I grasped the gun with two hands and swung round to the right to meet him and in the act of swinging round I met another man who seized the barrels of the gun with both his hands. Immediately afterwards the second man grasped the gun and then both struggled to take the gun from me and I struggled to retain it. Suddenly the gun went off in the struggle. Immediately it went off I started to run back to the station. As I did so the men seized me by my left arm and attempted to stop me. I went on running with the men holding on to my arm for about ten yards, when we met six or seven other men. On seeing these other men the men who had hold of my arm let it go. I then raised the gun in both hands above my head and shouted in English: "I wont give the gun. There is another cartridge in it" I reached the station and was about to enter the waiting-room when a man handed a slip of paper from Remedios stating he was coming with a tonga. I handed the chip of paper back to the man, who in response to my inquiry as to where Remedios was, said he was just coming with the tonga. I then entered the waiting-room followed by three or four men who tried to grasp the gun again and did grasp itand in the struggle that ensued the second cartridge went off. None of these men were in uniform at the time, I did not distinguish any faces. When the gun went off first in the lane I did not see any one fall nor did I know that any one had been hit, I ran away because I was frightened of the tongawallas and feeling their holdon the gun had been relaxed I started to run back to the station.

THE SECOND SHOT.

When the second shot went off in the waiting-room these men let got hold of the gun and all except Mrs. Spiers left the waiting-room and I put the gun down on the table. It was not until ten minutes after the people had left the waiting-room after the second shot that I knew that the first shot in the lane had hit somebody. Shortly after this Remedios arrived. The man who had brought the chit then came into the waiting-room and told Remedios that the tongawalla wanted money. Remedios asked me to give the man Rs. 2-8 to pay the tongawalla. So I did and the man went out. Remedios and I then began to discuss the situation. Shortly afterwards the man who had brought the chit returned to the waiting-room and suggested to Remedios that they should go and have tea. Both went out. Some little time afterwards Remedios returned to the waiting-room bringing with him a man who, Remedios afterwards informed me, was the liquor-shop man. This man told me through Mrs. Spiers, who interpreted for me, that if I would pay the father of the deceased Rs. 1,000 I should hear no more about it. I refused to give any money at all as it was an accident. The man then went away accompanied by Remedios. At about 8 or 9 o'clock a policeman arrived and asked me my name and address, but no other questions were put to me. They took possession of my gun and cartridges. I made no statement to them. About 1 p. m. I was taken to a doctor. At 4-30 p. m. they took me before the Magistrate.

His Worship framed a charge of murder against the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He was committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

Second Notice.

Of an attractive collection of water-colours one notices among those on the first two screens, where many of the best are hung, an interesting picture by Miss P. Van Goethen, "Watching the Batteries." It is an English seashore scene in which the hardness of the prevailing tint, a steely grey, does not militate against the charm of the sketch. The unbroken hue of the sky is reflected in the expanse of water, and the only splash of colour is provided by the clothing of a group of school girls paddling around a boat and watching the shot plunging around two floating targets in the distance. The figures with their sense of freshness and activity are cleverly drawn and give an air of briskness to the whole scene. Near it is a bright and breezy sketch by Dr. H. Burges Osburn of Hongkong Harbour, and Lady Clarke's graphic little picture of Walkeshwar Village. "A Monmouthshire Glen" a larger work by Mrs. R. N. Chatfield is exhibited by Mr. G. A. Baytes. Its general tone is somewhat hard, but it is not an ineffective picture of a characteristic Monmouthshire scene in apparently characteristic Monmouthshire weather Miss. G. Villiers. Stuart, who as usual sends a number of sketches, is as interesting in her work as ever and one notices particularly a painting of "The Terrace below the

BY THE WAY.

THE DEER OF EPPING FOREST.

According to the annual report of the Epping Forest Committee recently presented to the City Corporation, the fallow deer, which had decreased alarmingly from the depredations of poachers and "wild" dogs, have during the past year shown a satisfactory increase. At the last census they numbered about 220, as compared with 200; but these figures are only approximate, because the elusive animals are very difficult to count. The Epping Forest deer are so shy that people who traverse the forest almost daily have never observed them, and even doubt their existence. The best way to see them is to walk noiselessly through the forest at dusk against the wind, within a mile radius of the Wake Arms. They never go south of Chingford, and not often below High Beech.

THE HAUNT OF THE "COCK LANE GHOST."

St. John's, Clerkenwell, to which the Duke of Connaught has recently appointed a new rector, is a mean structure architecturally but possesses two interesting historical associations, one romantic and the other ludicrous. It is the headquarters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, part of the choir of whose ancient priory can still be seen in the Early English crypt. This crypt was the haunt of the "Cock Lane Ghost," which excited all London in February 1762, and attracted Johnson, Goldsmith, and Horace Walpole. The "ghost" proved, as Dr Johnson surmised, to be the mischievous little daughter of a parish clerk. The benefice of St. John's was formerly held by "Plutarch" Langhorne.

THE AMERICAN LADY AND MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Mr. A. C. Benson, in an article on the "American Spirit" in the February "Atlantic Monthly," recalls a pleasant fiction, supposed to have happened to Matthew Arnold. He was sitting in his study one morning when the butler showed in an American lady and a small boy. The lady said, "Glad to make your acquaintance, Mr. Arnold; I have often heard of you. No don't trouble to speak, sir! I know how valuable your time is!" Then, turning to the boy, she said, "This is him, Leany, the leading critic and poet. Somewhat flashier than we had been led to expect!"

"A SYNDICATE OF PATIENTS."

There were recently some complaints made public about the charges of doctors in England. In France, there have also been protests. In Ferte-Mace, the Paris correspondent of the "Lancet" states, there has just been established a "syndicate of patients." The medical practitioners of this place recently raised their scale of fees. The patients, not recognising in the general rise of the cost of living any justification for the raising of medical fees, protested. The profession, however, took no notice of their protest, so the inhabitants formed a 'syndicate and decided to bring into Ferte-Mace one or more medical men who should agree to treat their patients at the old rate.

AN "ELECTRIC SHIP."

The vessel which has been built by Messrs. M'Laren Brothers, Dumbarton, to the joint order of that firm and Messrs. Mavor and Coulson, electrical engineers, Glasgow, has now been launched, and will be ready for official trials on the Firth of Clyde on an early date. She is 50ft. in length between perpendiculars and 12ft. in breadth and she will be propelled by machinery consisting of a four-cylinder Crossley gas-engine of 45 brake horsepower using producer gas with electrical transmission to the propeller. The vessel has been built primarily for demonstration purposes, in order to show the efficiency of electrical propulsion, but she has been fitted with two saloons, and she will have a Board of Trade certificate for fifty passengers.

NO LETTER BOXES, NO DELIVERY.

The next Post Office Appropriation Bill in the United States is to contain a clause to which some people are already objecting as too drastic, but which has a good deal to be said in its favour. If the Bill passes, henceforth no deliveries will be made, in towns, at houses or places of business unprovided with "suitable boxes are other receptacles," placed near the door. Householders who set so little value upon the postman's time as to keep him waiting until they can answer his knock will now have to spend some of their own in going to the local post-office to fetch their letters.

"THE POSTAGE-STAMP LINE."

The suggestion was thrown out by a Midland Railway shareholder at the meeting recently that the company should build a short new line east of Birmingham, and thus relieve that city of some of its western-northern traffic. But Sir Ernest Paget gave little encouragement to the idea. The chairman may have had in mind the thought that such a proposal, if carried out, would have obliterated the unique position of what is known in the district as "the postage-stamp line," for the reason that the Hampton branch time-table occupies exactly the [illegible] a postage-stamp in "Bradshaw." There is [illegible] single train per day—down in the [illegible] at once to its destination, [illegible] railway that runs on [illegible] coach, one inter- [illegible] sometimes only one

[illegible]ning case [illegible]culated that [illegible] given cir- The London [illegible] statement [illegible]estimony [illegible]mon with [illegible]gree with [illegible]t, and take [illegible]t it is in- [illegible]of people is [illegible]continue to [illegible]he slightest [illegible]ure makes [illegible]read publi- [illegible]fair to the [illegible] injustice to [illegible] a reputation

[illegible]Y.

[illegible] for the forth- [illegible]department in [illegible]rously engaged in [illegible]heir paces" for [illegible]hearsals are not [illegible]'s time, for the [illegible] to face quite so [illegible]asy ones to the [illegible]d then retire as [illegible]room. However, [illegible]performances must [illegible] minimum cost of [illegible] a rule over £200 [illegible]he account being [illegible] the cloak. An [illegible]spend as much as [illegible]e gown costing

[illegible]PLETE.

[illegible]he authorities [illegible]lived not to sell [illegible]n which had [illegible]nd the interest [illegible]0 years ago. The [illegible]is from the sale was, a [illegible]d to collectors, some of whom [illegible]are in the hope of possessing these [illegible]dition and poverty. The officials of the [illegible]rities are to take the matter in hand, in the [illegible] of finding the person interested who, according [illegible] letters sent in "Inconnu" to the post office. It seems that the officials of the municipal pawn office are following a precedent established a few years ago in the case of a coloured dress and an engagement ring, dated 1849, which were pledged in 1856, and regularly renewed. In that case, to the astonishment of everyone, the original owner was discovered.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE MISHAP AT FERROL.

Viewed in the most favourable circumstances, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the battleships "Collingwood" and "Agamemnon" had a very narrow escape—and in a lesser degree the "Temeraire"—when passing over the submerged rock at the entrance to Ferrol Harbour. Although there is a difference of nearly 3,000 tons in the displacement of the "Collingwood" (19,250 tons) and the "Agamemnon" (16,500 tons), each vessel has a draught of 27 feet, which corresponds to that of the battleship "Howe" when she grounded on the Pereijo Shoal when about to enter Ferrol Harbour in November, 1892. The exact circumstances in which the "Collingwood" and "Agamemnon" came to be grazed on what is officially stated to be "an uncharted rock" have yet to be revealed, but it is important to place on record the fact that before the First Division of the Home Fleet left Villagarcia for Ferrol the whole of the navigating officers assembled on board Admiral Sir William May's flagship for a conference in view of the intricacies which were known to beset the task of taking a battle fleet into Ferrol Harbour. From this it is reasonable to assume that the Commander-in-Chief took every precaution for the safe navigation of the ships, and that a course was set which, in the collective opinion of the expert officers, should have ensured the vessels reaching the appointed anchorage without mishap. Unfortunately, however, all calculations and precautions were negatived by the presence of an unknown obstruction, which, although it did not, happily, penetrate the double bottoms, has temporarily disabled two important units of the fleet—a "Dreadnought" and one of the class of two ships which represent a compromise between the "King Edwards" and the single calibre type.

FLAG AND OTHER CHANGES.

With the arrival at their respective stations of the component parts of the three fleets which have taken part in the combined exercises, various flag appointments are changing hands. In mail week Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney succeeded to the command of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, and a week later Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly, on being relieved by Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson at the Portsmouth War College, resumed sea service by taking over the command of the First Cruiser Squadron from Rear-Admiral the Hon. Stanley Colville. By a coincidence Rear-Admiral Bayly will take up his new appointment on the same day that the new battle-cruiser "Indefatigable" commissions for service in the First Cruiser Squadron, which will then consist of a homogeneous group of armoured cruisers, combining the speed of a scout with the potential power of a battleship. The "Defence" has been recommissioned "for further service in the First Cruiser Squadron," whose strength, with the addition of the "Indefatigable," will be increased to five units. There is, however, reason to believe that the "Defence" will at an early date be sent to the China Station, where her sister ship, the "Minotaur," is doing duty as Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe's flagship, the third ship of the class doing similar service in the Second Cruiser Squadron. The withdrawal of the "Defence" from the First Cruiser Squadron will make it a tactical unit and the transfer of this vessel to the China Station will help to restore the loss of strength caused by the "Newcastle" taking the place of the wrecked "Bedford."

PRINCE LOUIS'S NEW COMMAND.

Lastly, there is the change in the command of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Home Fleet, which Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg is about to take over from Vice-Admiral Sir George Neville, and the replacing of the "Bulwark" by the "Africa" as flagship. The seniority, by one place, of Prince Louis to the officer whom he succeeds, and the transfer of the first of the "King Edward" class from the Second Division to the next category in the Home Fleet are strongly suggestive of the strengthening policy being applied to the Division which is about to come under the orders of one of the ablest flag officers in the British fleet. The "Africa" will have a nucleus crew on becoming Prince Louis's flagship, but it is believed that she will soon be raised to a fullymanned unit, and that as new ships enter the service, the "King Edwards" will gradually pass from the Second into the Third Division of the Home Fleet with full crews.

AN "ADVERTISEMENT" CRUISE.

On the principle that "trade follows the flag," Germany is about to dispatch the battle-cruiser "Von der Tann" on a ten weeks cruise to South American waters. The "Von der Tann" is admittedly a show ship—the pride of the German Navy as she is described—and the cruise is ostensibly for the purpose of diverting to German shipbuilding yards some of the orders which are being given out by the South American Republics, and a considerable portion of which have up to now found their way to British firms. The exclusion of German shipbuilding yards from participation in the large amount of work which has been lately distributed by Argentina, Chili, and Brazil, is attributed to the fact that no large German warship has visited South American ports since 1904. Great hopes are centred in the advertisement cruise of the "Von der Tann" to South American ports, which will be a practical demonstration of what Germany is capable of doing in warship construction. For this reason it is much to be regretted that the British flag has not been shown in South American waters with greater dignity than in the 14,000 ton cruiser "Leviathan," and the three smaller "County" cruisers which recently visited the ports where the 19,000 ton "Von der Tann" will shortly be seen.

THE EXILES' RECOMPENSE.

Year by year, as the trooping season comes round attention is drawn to the length of time that many of the home coming battalions of the line have passed on foreign service, in many cases amounting to nearly a score of years. A pathetic and significant fact regarding these homecoming battalions, however, is that of all those who originally embarked with the colours, hardly half-a-dozen officers and men return. Some of those who left England with the battalion lie silent and honoured in a far-off clime, while the rest have left the old corps, in many instances, to find that their after life is a hard struggle owing to the break which their twelve years or so of service has made in enabling them to keep in touch with the requirements of civil life. No doubt the exigencies of short service are in a large measure reponsible for the increased length of foreign tours, while the sea transport of the drafts required to keep the Indian and Colonial establishments up to strength, makes a very heavy item in home and India estimates—about £328,000 in one case and £312,000 in the other. However, there is still a reason for asking why the present conditions of service abroad should not be modified; at any rate, to the extent of bringing the infantry of the line on terms of equality with their cavalry comrades whose tours abroad generally average about twelve years. It may be argued that since all ranks can claim relief after six years' foreign service, no hardship is inflicted on individuals, but this is not quite true, for the most deserving class of men in the whole of the foreign service battalions are very hard hit by this rule. One may take for instance, the case of a deserving N. C. O. about to re-engage, who, after claiming a furlough to England, intends to serve on with his old battalions. At the time of coming to this decision, his chances of promotion to one of the pension grades may have seemed reasonably safe or he would not have re-engaged, but during the year he finds to his dismay that although his seniors in the foreign battalion may have cleared the way to the pension stage for him by returning home, etc., he is effectually blocked by the incoming N. C. O.'s drafted from the home battalion, many of whom he left behind him as juniors when embarking for foreign service. This is obviously unfair, and often causes a good deal of discontent with the regulations. In the case of the officer, this anomaly of promotion has been obviated by making the steps run through both home and foreign battalions, but is would seem too complicated a matter to apply it to the various grades of the non-commissioned ranks. For this reason, then, if for no other, it appears desirable that battalions should be relieved at shorter intervals of time than is at present the custom.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turing grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

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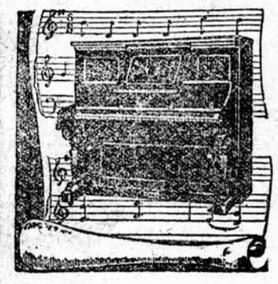

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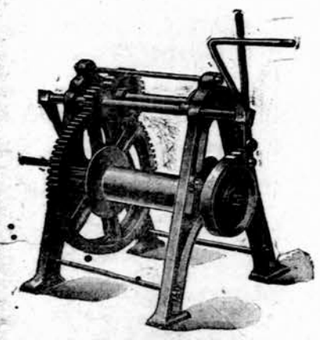

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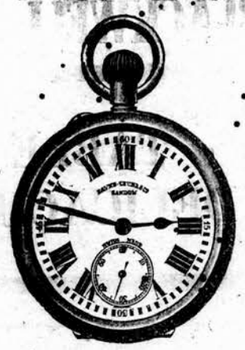

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